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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI PORT FACILITY HALTS RUMORS, OFF-COLOR STORIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Hoang Tram and Dang Huan: "Be Vigilant, Struggle Against Distortions, Counter Propaganda"]

[Text] During the final days of the year at the Hanoi Port Enterprise, the work is done with an air of urgency. Occurrences of workers leisurely resting around the tea house have declined.

Previously workers usually arrived late or left the job to "drink tea." During these hours of "relaxation," rumors and negative stories were fermented and spread.

The port party organization and board of directors properly evaluated the harmful level of these repeated opinions to be the same as that of the enemy's psychological warfare. In order for the workers to clearly recognize the dangerous and insidious plots and stratagems in psychological warfare and counter propaganda of the enemy and adverse elements, the port organized the workers and civil servants to criticize and review Nguyen Khac L., a worker who often spread false stories. L. was forced to conduct a self-review and to admit that his statements caused no small harm to the ideology of the listener, created a situation of doubt and adversely affected production.

The methods of the Hanoi Port party organization and board of directors not only partially repelled the enemy's psychological warfare but also provided a good response to that problem.

Recently in the typographical printing shop of the Tien Bo Printing Plant, there were occurrences of unconsciously spreading false information to each other, especially disparaging stories which appeared harmless but actually created an extremely harmful effect on the ideology and psychology of the listener. The shop held a seminar for everyone to clearly recognize this problem. Through the review of a worker from the technical bureau who often told disparaging stories or recited critical verses, everyone coordinated and criticized a number of cases in which harmful stories were spread during working hours and the source of the false information was promptly halted.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VILLAGERS ASSIST IN HALTING ILLEGAL GOODS SALES ALONG RIVER

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Ninh Tui: "Van Nam Village Fights Collusion, Goods Sales Along the River"]

[Text] The Phuc Tho-Vinh Phu interprovincial ferry landing is located at Van Nam Village in Phuc Tho District which lies along 2 kilometers of the Red River. Here, collusion and marketing of goods along the river between the bad sailors on the cargo ships, boats and barges and dishonest merchants on the bank commonly occur and have not yet been thoroughly halted.

In order to immediately resolve this situation, the Van Nam public security forces launched a movement of the masses to protect the security of the fatherland and to resist collusion and marketing of illegal goods.

Through study, the cadres and people conscientiously turned in 8 tons of coal to the authorities and recovered and returned 20,000 bamboo poles to the Hanoi Sugar, Paper and Wine Plant.

The people one night informed the village public security forces of a group selling goods which they had just bartered and five boats with more than 13 tons of coal were recovered.

A number of adverse elements still concealing property and goods and engaged in collusion have been exposed by the people. Since the middle of September, occurrences of merchant groups conniving to exchange goods along the river in Van Nam Village have declined to a fairly significant degree.

7300

CSO: 4209/143

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PAIR CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 81 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Binh Tri Thien Province Harshly Punishes Pair for Intentionally Violating Regulations and Policies and Stealing Socialist Property"]

[Text] The People's Court of Binh Tri Thien Province recently tried Le Quang Dinh and Le Duc Can for the crimes of intentionally violating the principles, regulations and procedures of economic-financial management, causing damages to the state, and misappropriating socialist property.

Taking advantage of his position as the head of the Communications-Transportation Bureau and head of the highway maintenance section in the city of Hue, Le Quang Dinh conspired with chief accountant Le Duc Can to draw up a fake contract for the construction of seven projects, eight fake expense vouchers and a fake list of materials and use the money to establish an illegal fund, which they spent in an unprincipled manner.

Dinh and Can used the signing of contracts with contractors in order to use their accounts in an illegal manner. In actuality, less construction work was performed than stated in the contracts; however, Dinh and Can drew up false documentation stating that a much larger amount of construction work had been verified in order to put the left over money into their illegal fund. Dinh and Can also stole materials from the state, which they sold to contractors, and stole electric fans and gasoline from the state, which they sold on the outside for spending money.

By means of the tricks described above, Dinh and Can withdrew from public funds 380,794 dong and established a private fund which they spent in a manner that did not comply with principles. Of the remaining money, Dinh misappropriated 23,774 dong and Can took 18,446 dong. The matter was exposed when the Communications-Transportation Bureau sent a group of cadres to conduct an on-the-spot inspection. In addition to posing difficulties to the group, Dinh and Can also drew up fake payment documents, bribed the contractors in order to obtain their signatures on these documents and scattered or destroyed their original records in order to avoid being caught.

In view of the serious nature of the actions of Dinh and Can, the court sentenced Le Quang Dinh to 10 years in prison and Le Duc Can to 8 years in prison; both were also required to repay the money they misappropriated.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIGILANCE THWARTS EFFORT TO USE COUNTERFEIT PAPERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Si Do, the Vietnam Aviation General Department: "Something That Happened at the International Warehouse"]

[Text] As Mr. Nguyen Tan arrived home, his wife joyfully told him the news:

"Your mother and father or your sister Hai have sent us another present!"

When he heard what his wife said, Tan, who was ill with a cough and had just returned from a medical examination, asked happily:

"Where is the notice?"

"It will probably arrive in a couple of days. Persons from the cargo office just came to inform us and learn a little more about the relationship between our family and our relatives overseas. I told them almost everything there was to tell. They waited awhile for you and then went to the subward office to see if they could learn anything else about the situation!"

The next day, although he had not yet received the notice instructing him to pick up his package, Mr. Tan made his way to the international cargo warehouse at Tan Son Nhut Airport and managed to meet with warehouse chief Phan Duy Quang. Tan heaped praise upon him:

"You people are very thorough. You sent me a notice in the mail then sent people to my house to inform me..."

"Someone stopped to inform your family?"

Quang's question interrupted Tan as he was speaking.

"Yes, yesterday, while I was away, two gentlemen came to my house to further inquire about the situation and conduct an inspection to make sure that the names and addresses of both the sender and the receiver were correct." Then, speaking in a personal manner, he continued: "No doubt they told you that my father and mother

are in the United States and my sister, Hai, lives in Japan. This package is surely from my sister Hai. Last month, I sent her a letter asking her to send me a few things and one of those new, improved 'cassettes' to make her feel less sad. I received a telegram and a notice of shipment."

Mr. Tan extended his two hands and presented the papers to Quang. Quang examined each page.

People arrive at the international cargo warehouse station each day to receive goods, the majority of them being families such as this one. They have relatives who are emigres or who have fled to foreign countries by legal and illegal means. However, our party, which is very humane, attaches importance to affection for the nation and devotion to one's compatriots and does not sever their emotional ties. Realising this, the persons working at the warehouse do not discriminate and consider delivering each package to its owner to be their responsibility.

However, Quang still hesitated. Who was this person bringing him this information? Was there anything behind his action requiring vigilance?

After examining the papers, checking the book in which letters that have been sent are recorded and judging them to be valid and in order, Phan Duy Quang decided to permit Mr. Tan to pick up his package and to deploy a network to "welcome" persons specialising in stealing property from citizens by means of counterfeit papers, persons whom he expected to arrive.

Two days later (10 July 1981), just as he expected, Le Thi T. brought to the warehouse a pick up notice bearing the seals of the Tan Dinh Post-Telegraph Office and identification papers and a census book bearing the name of Nguyen Tan. Thi placed the papers on the desk and waiting for her name to be called. The trap having been set, Do Bo Phuong and Nguyen Buu Son "invited" Le Thi T. into the office of the warehouse station chief in order to ask her a few questions. At first, she spoke in a loud clear voice but when asked from where the package was sent, she looked down and said in a stuttering voice:

"They forced me to pick it up."

"Did they come with you?"

"Yes, sir, they did."

However, a search of the station proved fruitless. Because, when Thi was "invited" into the office, her accomplices immediately disappeared. Thi and her counterfeit papers were immediately taken to the airport public security post. There, she told the truth and helped the Ho Chi Minh City public security force break up an organisation and arrest five persons who stole notices to pick up goods and made counterfeit papers, census registration books and identification papers in order to steal the property of others, thereby tarnishing the prestige of the Vietnam aviation sector. The clever method employed by Phan Duy Quang achieved good results.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

INDIAN INDOCHINA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE--Hanoi VNA 7 Jan--The decision to set up the Indian Committee for Solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was announced at a meeting held in New Delhi last night by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization (AIPSO) on the occasion of the 34th National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Vietnam and India. The decision was taken by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization with the cooperation of the Indian Committee for Aid to Vietnam and the Indian Committee for Aid to Kampuchea. T. N. Kaul, former secretary of the Indian ministry for foreign affairs, is appointed president of the committee, and P. R. Mirdul, secretary of the Indian Committee for Aid to Kampuchea, general-secretary. [Text] [OW111023 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 7 Jan 82]

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON ORGANIZATIONAL SHORTCOMINGS

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 1-5

[Article by T.V.: "Third Plenum of Youth Union Central Committee Discusses Youth Union Organization"]

[Excerpts] Based on a thorough understanding of the 10th Resolution of the Party Central Committee and the 32d Resolution of the [Party Central Committee] Political Bureau on the organization task, the Third (enlarged) Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee--which was held in August 1981--assessed the organizational situation and task of the union and decided on organizational guidelines, objectives and measures in the future.

1. An outstanding achievement in the past 5 years is the fact that the Union has stepped up the development of its membership by raising the total number of members from 2.5 millions in 1975 to 4.5 millions in August 1981--which represents nearly 30 percent of the total number of youths.

However, the organizational task of the union is still replete with shortcomings and its organizational situation faced with numerous difficulties.

1. Despite an increase in the number of union members and basic organizations, the number of union members is still small in view of requirements and the union members' ratio is only nearly 30 percent of the total number of youths. In the southern provinces, this ratio is even much lower--only between 5 and 8 percent; it is only 3 percent in some provinces and as low as 1 percent in many places in the rural areas. Though the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Youth Union is a place where membership has developed rather quickly in the past few years, the union members' ratio was only 10.4 and 11.4 percent of the total number of youths in the city in 1979 and 1980 respectively.

Each year, about 11 or 12 percent of the total number of [teenagers] unit members--that is, from 1.3 to 1.5 millions--grow into youths but only a few of them have been admitted into the union membership: 18.3 percent in Vinh Phu and 7.3 percent in Ho Chi Minh City.

The task of developing union membership and building union bases has not yet focused on strategic areas and on localities with a small union membership. Primary union organizations do not yet exist in 56 percent of the total number of

villages in Bac Lac Province. In the minority nationalities areas, the ratio of union members is only a percent most of whom are teachers, cadres and students. In the Mekong River delta, union organizations do not exist in as many as 40 to 45 percent of production collectives. Union organizations have not yet been set up also in many hamlets and villages situated in areas inhabited by catholic people.

2. The task of gathering and uniting youths is still far from meeting the requirements because the union members' ratio is still low, because primary union organizations are still thinly stretched and also because the union's responsibility for the youths has not yet been clearly understood. This task is still carried out weakly even among strongly built union installations with a large membership.

3. Generally speaking, the union members' qualifications are still burdened with many-sided weaknesses, nearly half the total number of union members have only average qualities, union members have not yet been systematically educated in politics and the communist ideal and about the party, union and so on. The political education provided by the union has not been quickly improved to catch up with the new situation. About 40 to 45 percent of the total number of union members have failed to play their role in accordance with the political mission of the party at the grassroots level. Quite a lot of union members have a low combat spirit. Union activities are not yet lively. Many youths are not interested in the union.

4. In many areas, primary union organizations are not yet strong enough to educate and manage union members, to gather and unite youths and to ensure the fulfillment of the union's political mission in the new situation. The organizational system of the union is not really strengthened from high to low echelons. The behavior and working methods of union cadres and organizations at various levels are still bureaucratic, administrative, aloof from the masses of union members and youths and unfavorable for the organization and mechanism of a revolutionary mass organization.

The total number of union cadres is simultaneously insufficient, weak and unstable and these cadres do not have their minds at ease while carrying out the union task because the policy and project concerning them have not been implemented satisfactorily and given due attention by local party committees at various echelons.

The advanced training of cadres is also far from meeting requirements. The majority of cadres has only a limited theoretical knowledge. The network of union schools has neither been strengthened nor enabled to fulfill the task of providing training and advanced training for union cadres at different echelons.

Following are the reasons for the above-mentioned situation:

1. After the great victory in the 1975 spring, the revolution in our country entered a new stage but the union failed to keenly respond to this change, to build up the organization and to improve its working method in accordance with requirements so as to attract youths to its ranks.

2. The drawing up of projects for the training and advanced training of cadres has been carried out slowly and incomprehensively. As a result, to date, the problem of cadres is still one of the most difficult and still constitutes a key factor upon which the revolutionary movement among the masses of youths depends. The consolidation and perfection of the organizational system of the union has not yet been geared and linked to the building and strengthening of the combat power of union installations. Union organizations at different levels have not yet realized that the task concerning youths is a scientific one and that the organizational task of the Youth Union is a specialized one with a full scientific and organizational meaning; these union organizations have, therefore, failed to pay attention to training professional cadres to enable them to carry out the organizational task of the union.

3. The union has failed to obtain specific leadership and guidance from party committees at various echelons for the organization of the union and its task toward cadres. At the basic level, the building of the union has not yet been really linked to the building of the party; nor have projects concerning union cadres been included in those concerning party cadres.

4. The Youth Union has also failed to secure the assistance of the state apparatus and does not yet possess an effective mechanism to deal with state and social organs in matters concerning the youths.

9110

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GUIDELINES EXPLAINED FOR BASIC PARTY CONFERENCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI / LAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Some Initial Experiences Gained from the Basic Level Party Congresses"]

[Text] Within our army, preparations for the 5th National Congress of the Party have begun with the basic level party organization congresses.

After the conferences to provide training in the various congress documents of the Central Committee and after receiving guidance with regard to the principles, procedures and methods of holding a basic level party organization congress, the basic level party committees that held congresses first set to gain a thorough understanding of the directive from the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Central Committee, gain an understanding of the objectives and requirements in holding a congress and discuss measures for leading and performing the work of preparing for the congress. Then, they quickly disseminated the contents of the congress documents to the entire party organization and unit and generated an atmosphere of enthusiasm, thus effectively preparing for the congress.

From the steps that have been taken, it is possible to gain the following initial experiences in holding a basic level party organization congress:

A very important factor that has an impact upon the quality of a congress is organizing the dissemination of the contents of the documents of the Party Central Committee so that party members can gain a thorough understanding of them and prepare to discuss them. It is necessary to very thoroughly prepare and to correctly, fully and accurately disseminate the basic spirit and viewpoints of the party embodied in the documents of the congress. When disseminating this information, it is necessary to give party members a firm grasp of the viewpoints of the Central Committee and appeal to them to think about and prepare to discuss these viewpoints at the congress.

Prior to disseminating the information contained in the documents of the Central Committee, party members must read these documents first so that they can readily grasp the matters being presented. The information being disseminated must adhere closely to the documents and it is necessary to clearly state the contents of each section and provide illustrations in order to clarify the matters that are raised, but without citing too many quotations.

An effort must be made to clearly present each main idea so that each party member can grasp and prepare his thoughts concerning it. The amount of time spent disseminating each document summarizing the draft of the political report and the report on party building of the Party Central Committee should not exceed 2 hours.

After they have heard the presentation of the contents of these documents, the party committees must hold a meeting to present the various matters and encourage party members to think about these matters and prepare their thoughts concerning them. It is necessary to establish the following attitude on the part of party members: each person must display a high sense of responsibility, gain a thorough understanding of the basic spirit of the contents of the documents and the viewpoints of the party, examine matters in a comprehensive manner and develop clearcut opinions concerning the matters that have been raised. Only by making good preparations in terms of the contents being disseminated and attitudes is it possible for party members to energetically express their opinions at the congress, thereby shedding light on the actual situation, on the truth and creating a high degree of unanimity. In the discussion of matters, party members will correctly evaluate the situation, very clearly pointing out strengths and weaknesses, see their responsibility and see the method that must be employed to develop upon strengths, overcome weaknesses and advance the revolution to new victories.

At the start of the official congress, it is still necessary to reiterate the requirements regarding party chapter and basic level congresses and clearly define the requirements and procedures of the discussion held during the congress. Many sections of the documents must be discussed separately; it is necessary to summarize the main ideas of the documents and encourage party members to express their opinions. For example, when discussing the section that deals with evaluating the situation, it is necessary to state the achievements that have been recorded, the reasons for them and the magnitude of these achievements as well as the problems and shortcomings that exist and the objective causes of them, with the most important causes being clearly pointed out.

During the discussion, each delegate should speak concisely, state his main thought and the points in the draft with which he is in agreement, provide illustrations to defend his reasoning and state the opinions that must be emphasized or supplemented, the points he does not endorse and the important terms that must be considered in order to clarify the contents of the documents; however, delegates should not delve too deeply into discussing academic terms. In order to achieve this result, it is important both when disseminating and studying the documents to always have a firm grasp of the basic spirit of the matters facing the congress. The delegates who are listening to another delegate as he expresses his opinions must give their attention to noting good ideas, correct ideas and ideas that are contrary to the draft so that the discussion clarifies correct viewpoints and viewpoints that are not consistent with reality, thereby creating a high degree of scientifically based unanimity.

The presiding officers of the congress must be persons who have a firm grasp of the issues of the congress, know how to encourage others to express their opinions, can recognize differing viewpoints in order to raise matters for discussion and can provide guidance concerning important matters. When summarizing the discussion, they

must concisely state the main ideas discussed by the congress. When differing opinions are expressed, they must be able to distinguish among these opinions in order to survey the opinions regarding each matter along clearcut lines: how many opinions are in agreement, how many opinions are emphatic or supplementary in nature and how many other opinions are held (opinions that are different in both content and degree). As regards terms that reflect important matters and concerning which suggestions are made to revise or supplement them, it is also necessary to record the number of party members who agree and do not agree with the suggestion; other specific terms need only be recorded in the congress documents in order to be reported to the upper level; time need not be spent discussing them.

As regards the schedule for the discussion, time should be allocated as follows: 5 hours should be spent on the general situation and tasks (3 hours for evaluating strengths, weaknesses and their causes and 2 hours on the two strategic tasks); 6 hours should be spent on the various economic tasks (4 hours on economics and the remainder of the time spent discussing other matters).

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ENDORSES VILLAGE CADRE TRAINING

Hanoi HANOI NOI in Vietnamese 19 Nov 81 p 1

/Editorial: "Training Leadership, Management Cadres in Villages"/

/Text/ Agricultural cooperativization, promoting the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture, bringing the rural area to socialist large-scale production and building the new socialist man in the rural area depend to a decisive degree on the quality of the leadership and management cadre ranks in the villages.

Since the capital was liberated and through expansions of the suburbs, the village cadre ranks have become increasingly more powerful both in quantity and quality and have assisted in organizing successful achievement of party line and the resolutions of the municipal party organization, advancing the rural area, developing production, raising living standards, and increasingly supplying great amounts of food to the city, raw materials for industry and goods for export. To the present time however, the village cadre ranks have been formed primarily by the spontaneous route and the knowledge assets of the cadres have been accumulated primarily through practical activity and experience. Many key cadres are very old but do not yet have certain successors. The village cadre ranks do not yet answer the increasingly higher requirements of the socialist revolution in the rural area and are not yet a rich source for selecting district and municipal cadres.

There are many reasons for the situation above but one important reason is that active planning and a school system are lacking for the elementary and advanced training of village cadres. The districts recently held classes for the elementary training of party chapter secretary reserve cadres and production unit chiefs and advanced training for key cadres presently in office in the villages and achieved considerable results but this is only the first step. For decades, the elementary and advanced training of village cadres in the Le Hong Phong Party School has not been given the proper level of attention. Of the 1,593 students in the school since 1975, only 102 were village cadres (6.4 percent of the total).

In order to overcome the shortcoming above, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee has decided to open an elementary training class for village leadership and management cadres within the elementary training branch of the Hanoi Party School.

The Le Hong Phong Party School must conduct research and initiate a suitable program to both supply basic knowledge in the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to serve as

a basis for accepting the line and policy of the party. Essential knowledge in leadership and management science will both raise the organization capabilities and actual work and have an effect of teaching revolutionary ethics and qualities. The training curriculum must be scientific, systematic, simple and practical. A training formula is necessary with methods of arranging study time suitable to the working and daily activities in the suburban rural area.

District and village party committees must select candidates for the class of the proper standards within the cadre plan in order to unceasingly raise the quality of the reserve cadre ranks, encourage cadres selected for study, achieve and inspect policy achievement of those attending the class, including a system of work point subsidies, hardship allowances, etc. Policies concerning the cadres attending class must be properly achieved and supplemented in order to expand the level of village cadre training with increasingly higher training quality. Agencies with authority such as the Grain Service, Commercial Service and Agriculture Service should give extreme concern and assistance in order to the class to develop in a favorable manner.

7400

CSO: 4209/143

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HAU HUNG STRENGTHENS BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "Hau Hung Province Continues To Strengthen the Basic Organizations of the Party Following the Issuance of Party Membership Cards"]

[Text] For nearly 2 years, the Hau Hung Provincial Party Committee has been guiding the issuance of party membership cards in a manner closely linked to the campaign to build pure and strong party organizations. The various phases in the issuance of party membership cards have strengthened the militant nature and the leadership role of the basic organizations of the party and of party members.

Strengthening the basic organizations of the party in order to issue party membership cards and continuing to heighten the quality of party members and the role played by the basic organizations following the issuance of party membership cards are two closely linked, continuous efforts with which the various party committee echelons in Hau Hung have been concerned. During the first 6 months of 1981, the various districts and cities sent 33 work teams consisting of 150 cadres to installations to help them correct their weaknesses and deficiencies. My Van, Ninh Thanh, Nam Thanh, Chau Giang and other districts have closely linked the leadership of product contracts with the effort to strengthen weak, deficient basic organizations and improve the ability of cadres and party members to manage cooperatives. To date, the number of party organizations and party chapters that meet the standards of pure, strong organizations constitutes 28 percent and the number of good basic organizations constitutes 64 percent, 18 percent of which have improved from weak and deficient organizations through the product contract movement. The party organizations are also concerned with providing political training to the core cadres on the village level. Some 71 percent of the party organizations have organized training schools and classes based on the basic level program and 17 percent of the village party organizations have elementary party schools. Nine districts and cities have guided basic organizations in completing their planning and putting the issuance of party membership cards on a regular basis. Party activities based on a province-wide day to day schedule have become a regular practice and are effective. Recently, the province held training classes for core village cadres in the line and policies regarding economic management, the principles employed to guide product contracts and the work methods of party organizations.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VILLAGE LEVEL PARTY MEMBERS EXPOSED AS EXPLOITERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 61 p 3

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "Exploiters Are No Longer Party Members"]

[Text] When one examines the agricultural transformation in A.T. Village in Tay Ninh Province and H.T. Village in the Mekong River Delta, one clearly sees that the development of collective economic organizations at these places has proceeded very slowly, most importantly because of the underdeveloped state of the basic organization of the party and the village government.

H.T. was a village that was famous for the fight it waged during the resistance against the United States. After liberation day, a number of party members, especially leadership cadres, hired persons to farm nearly 100 hectares and exploited them as a wealthy farmer exploits his hired help. Some party members have also rented mechanical plows, rented farmland and sold farmland. Persons who have much cropland and engage in this form of exploitation earn a rather large income in grain, which they hoard or sell to private merchants. The money that they do not spend is used to make interest bearing loans.

The cadres and party members who participate in the form of exploitation mentioned above generally come from families that are exploiters; some are middle farmers that have much cropland and mechanized tools, including large tractors. They have not fully complied with the land redistribution policy, which is the first step in carrying out agricultural cooperativization. In hamlet T, when the production solidarity team was first established, party members were very excited; however, when they began to build a production collective, they were the persons who changed their mind first.

A number of farmers in the upper middle stratum and even some wealthy farmers play key roles in the village.

A number of other party members who do not have much cropland do not clearly distinguish between labor and exploitation, between socialism and capitalism. One person even maintains that it is natural to hire manpower when you have cropland(!).

At all of these places, cadres and party members still have only a vague conception of class stand and, with the party organization and government apparatus structured

as they are, acts of exploitation (hiring manpower, making interest bearing loans and so forth) are not denounced and naturally pose an obstacle to agricultural transformation.

In A.T. Village, a place whose unit of the armed forces received many medals for achievements in the fight against the United States, the agricultural cooperativization movement was, at first, also slow, primarily because the cadres and party members there hesitated and wavered. More than a few party members, especially key cadres of the village, had dozens of hectares and hired farmers to do everything from plowing to harvesting. The district took positive steps and reversed the situation. The first step taken was to educate and teach cadres and party members in order to give them a clear understanding of the tasks of the revolution in conjunction with reviewing the traditions of the resistance against the United States. The district has held short-term training classes in the ideals of the party, the line and policies on the socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce, building the basic organizations of the party in the countryside, the revolutionary qualities of cadres and party members in the new stage, organizing the material and spiritual lives of the people and so forth. On this basis, each party member reviewed himself and, in particular, criticized the practice of hiring persons to work fields and the habit of wavering and not setting good examples in the collective production campaign. As a result of the self-criticism and criticism and on the basis of the opinions of the people, the party organization took determined steps to improve its contingent of core cadres and, in particular, immediately removed cadres and party members who own much cropland and hire manpower to work this land from leadership positions in the village. This was a good stage of political, ideological and organizational preparation and had the effect of encouraging and uniting farmers to enthusiastically participate in the building of a production collective. Within a short time, agricultural cooperativization had been virtually completed throughout the village. Production began to develop rather well. At present, all of the collectives are implementing rice product contracts with laborers. The village recently accepted 12 new party members and has the conditions needed to build a strong, solid party organization. The experience gained here is that ideological work must be closely linked to organizational work. As regards party members who own cropland and engage in exploitation and who have been educated many times but still fail to wholeheartedly commit themselves to socialism, the party organization should conclude that they are no longer qualified to be party members and should take determined steps to remove them from the party.

The objectives of our party are to abolish exploitation and to bring the right of collective ownership to the working people. The party does not tolerate party members engaging in exploitation. Every act of exploitation is contrary to the ideals, qualities and character of the communist.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GROWTH OF PARTY SLOWED IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Party Building column: "Overcoming the Delays in Party Development"]

[Text] Since the 4th National Congress, our party has accepted more than 350,000 new members, the majority of whom were outstanding Youth Union members. However, the development of the party is still proceeding slowly, with development being slower this year than last. Every province has many basic organizations that have not accepted new party members. Many basic organizations of the party have not carried out party development for many years in a row. Many places have not attached importance to developing the party among manual workers. Many cultural and art units and scientific-technical research agencies have accepted into the party few artists, cultural specialists and talented scientists who possess good qualities. The reasons for this are that the various party committee echelons have not conducted regular inspections or provided regular supervision and many basic organizations and party members are not fully aware of the importance of party development, do not have a firm grasp of standards, are narrowminded and fear difficulties.

Our party increases its strength by constantly accepting outstanding persons who voluntarily fight for the ideals and the revolutionary cause of the party. At the same time, the party expels from its ranks elements that degenerate or become deviant. At present, the party chapters in many subwards and villages have very few party members; the majority of these party members are old and frail and find it difficult to fulfill the responsibilities of core cadres. Many southern and border provinces, many industrial production, small industry and handicraft sectors, the education sector, the cultural sector and so forth have many basic units that have no party chapter, party cell or party members. At these places, numerous difficulties are usually encountered in the effort to complete political tasks due to the lack of a leadership nucleus and the lack of activist forces to disseminate and organize the full implementation of the positions and policies of the party and state.

Developing the party is also a pressing requirement of the revolutionary masses. Under the leadership of the party, many persons have been forged and matured within the revolutionary movements and these persons have a legitimate aspiration to join the ranks of the party in order to fight for the glorious cause of the party. The

party has the responsibility of training and selecting qualified persons for acceptance.

The task and requirements of party development must be thoroughly understood and regularly reiterated in all party chapters and among all party members. Importance must be attached to firmly adhering to guidelines and correctly applying standards when selecting persons for acceptance into the party and to combating all narrow-mindedness and prejudice. The party organizations and party chapters must formulate planning and plans for each year, each quarter and each month, put party members in charge of party development, hold training classes for persons introduced into the party, observe and help them forge themselves in production and work and make it as convenient as possible to investigate their personal histories and rapidly complete the files on persons entering the party.

Expelling from the party elements that have degenerated or become deviant and accepting new factors, that is, accepting positive, outstanding persons who have matured in the various revolutionary movements of the masses are essential laws of the existence and development of the party and make the party pure and strong. Party development must be under the constant guidance and supervision of the various party committee echelons.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DUTIES OF NEIGHBORHOOD TEAMS EXPLAINED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 Oct 81 p 2

[Article: "The Regulations on Establishing Neighborhood Teams"]

[Text] Editorial Note: In keeping with a suggestion made by the 23rd Subward of the 5th Precinct and a number of other subwards, we are printing below excerpts of the regulations on establishing neighborhood teams as set forth in "the decision of the Municipal Party Committee on the structure of the basic level and subward organizations."

I. The Position of the Neighborhood Team

1) The neighborhood team is not a level but a form of alliance of a number of households that help the government in the subward care for every aspect of the life of the masses.

2) The neighborhood team is the place at which the right of collective ownership of the masses is truly and directly upheld. Without exercising complete ownership within the neighborhood team it is impossible to talk about being the masters of society. Here, rights and obligations are manifested most clearly. Every person loves and helps everyone else. Everyone works together to carry out the program of the party and implement the laws of the state.

Therefore, the neighborhood team occupies an extremely important position. In order to build strong subwards, it is necessary to start with building strong neighborhood teams, teams that are strong in organization and strong in implementation.

II. The Tasks of the Neighborhood Team

1) Mobilizing and organizing every citizen within the neighborhood team to participate in the activities of the neighborhood team in order to fulfill the obligations and exercise the right of the citizen and, in this way, establish solidarity and mutual help, resolve misunderstandings and remind one another to not make mistakes that are inconsistent with the new lifestyle, with the new, socialist man;

2) Encouraging the masses to participate in developing production and livestock production, helping everyone find a job and gradually improving the standard of

living; teaching those persons who earn their livings illegitimately to become law abiding persons and establish a stable life for themselves, thereby helping to create a wholesome society;

3) Supervising, inspecting and guiding each person in implementing the programs and policies of the party and the laws of the state; protecting socialist property at public places: streetlights, sewer covers, sidewalks, public restrooms, schools, parks, trees, electric power sources and the other cultural projects within the scope of the neighborhood team;

4) Building a sense of revolutionary vigilance, promptly disclosing violations of the law, actively participating in the movement to protect the security of the fatherland and fulfill military obligations, conducting patrols, standing guard and preventing and fighting fires; learning the circumstances of each person and each household, determining the ardent aspirations of the masses, determining which jobs can be performed in order to work together to perform them and determining which jobs are beyond the capabilities of the team and proposing that they be carried out by the subward;

5) Mobilizing each person and each family within the team to implement the new lifestyle and become a family of the new culture, become a new, socialist person by being orderly, civilized, clean, polite and hospitable and by overcoming superstitions, gambling, heavy drinking and the other social ills;

6) Upholding the right of collective ownership of the people and contributing opinions to the party agency, government and mass organizations; being a place at which the people supervise and criticize the work of the local government and the qualifications of cadres and party members, introduce team members to the mass organizations and discover outstanding persons for introduction to the Youth Union, to the party.

III. The Organization of the Neighborhood Team

Each and every person, regardless of his or her occupation and regardless of where he or she works, who lives within the ward or along the street is a member of and participates in the activities of the neighborhood team (including cadres, party members and manual workers and civil servants of the state). Neighborhood team activities are held on the evening of the last Tuesday of each month throughout the city.

In order to fulfill the obligations and exercise the rights of the citizen, the responsible persons within each family must participate in these activities in order to contribute opinions on building the team and listen to the neighborhood team chief or assistant chief present the information on the new situation within the team.

The size of a neighborhood team depends upon the population density, geography and other special characteristics;

- In areas in which the subward's households live along streets and alleys, each team can consist of 40 to 60 households or 150 to 200 persons;

- In areas in which the houses are separated from one another and the density of houses is like the density of villas, each team can have from 20 to 30 households or about 120 to 180 people;

- In areas in which agricultural products are produced or sold, each team can have from 20 to 25 households or about 150-180 people;

- In multi-story housing areas, each neighborhood team should encompass one floor of housing and consist of 40 to 50 households or 200 to 250 persons.

The Standards and Tasks of the Neighborhood Team Chief and Assistant Chiefs

The neighborhood team has a team chief and two assistant chiefs that are introduced by the mass organizations and elected by the various households.

Standards: The neighborhood team chief and assistant chief are persons who have a clear personal history, possess all the rights of the citizen, reside within the area in which the team operates, comply with the programs and policies of the party and the laws of the state, possess good ethics and qualities, are enthusiastic about their work and are close to and have the confidence of the people. In actuality, the core cadres of the mass organizations should be selected to serve as the neighborhood team chief and assistant chiefs.

Tasks:

The team chief is in charge of the overall team and must closely coordinate with the various teams of the mass organizations. The team chief must assess the situation within the team, observe, supervise and organize the masses in implementing the policies of the party and the laws of the state, report on the situation within the team to the subward people's committee, maintain the meeting schedule of the team and preside over the team's meetings.

The assistant team chief in charge of security and social order is responsible for maintaining security and social order and ensuring that there is full compliance with the laws of the state. Specifically, the team chief in charge of security and social order must keep abreast of the population situation; remind persons to register when they are temporarily residing somewhere or when they will be temporarily absent from their residence; maintain order in the streets; prevent and fight fires; protect socialist property and public facilities, such as parks, ponds and sidewalks; and promptly expel dangerous elements and persons disrupting public order who come from other places.

The assistant team chief in charge of living conditions and cultural and social activities must coordinate with the mass organizations to very accurately determine the living conditions of each family and their main sources of income; contribute opinions on how to provide jobs; mobilize the masses to participate in production

later, participate in cultural and social work; denounce decadent, reactionary cultural products and eliminate social ills, such as heroin and narcotic addiction, gambling, robbery, fortune telling and so forth; help the subward to implement the army's rear area policy and the policies regarding war invalids, war dead, shock youths, families that have served the revolution, families that have fulfilled their military obligation, persons that are elderly, frail, short of help and experiencing difficulties and so forth and help the subward to distribute the stipulated essential goods in a fair and reasonable manner.

The Structure of the Organizations Within the Neighborhood Team Consists of:

— A people's security team, which consists of stalwart persons who have been trained and received professional training.

— Reconciliation work will be turned over to the mass organizations; any problem that occurs within a mass organization shall be resolved by the team of the mass organization together with the neighborhood team chief or assistant chief in charge of security, the team inspector and a number of respected elders.

Each neighborhood team has a minimum of one inspector to coordinate reconciliation efforts and encourage the disease prevention sanitation movement, the movement to grow medicinal plants and the street sanitation movement; there must be one Red Cross member for every four families or more, every family must have a medicine cabinet and, where possible, a medicine cabinet should be established for the team.

— Cultural and leisure work involving living conditions, information and press work and activities; encouraging the study of culture, educating teenagers and children; organizing the neighborhood team and youth activities; caring for the lives of the masses; and managing the team and newspaper cabinet of the team (if any). Each neighborhood team is permitted to purchase one subscription to DAIJON DIAI PHONG Newspaper, which shall be registered and distributed by the ward and of which the assistant chief of the living conditions social affairs team in coordination with the teams of the mass organizations is in charge.

— Performing civil defense work, conducting patrols, standing guard and maintaining order and security within the team; preventing and fighting fires; conducting common inspections and so forth; this work is conducted by the assistant chief in charge of security in coordination with the ward police and the ward civil defense team.

— The mass organizations (with the exception of the Association of Cooperative Labor organized by production units) relies upon the neighborhood team to assemble and organize the members of their circle in accordance with their statutes in order to manage their circle, fulfill the function of their circle and play a key role in building the neighborhood team.

IV. Term of Office:

The neighborhood team elects its officers once a year. If requested by two-thirds of the team's members or if a proposal of the team submits a reasonable request

to resign from his job, the neighborhood team holds another election. This election must be approved by the subward people's committee. At the same time, the mass organizations, the ward police force, the civil defense force, the Red Guard, the people's inspection unit and so forth review the strengths and weaknesses in their work and accept the constructive opinions of the masses within the team.

V. The Neighborhood Team Activities of Cadres and Party Members at the Place at Which They Reside

The responsibilities of cadres and party members regarding street activities are defined as follows:

--All cadres and party members, regardless of their agency (central or local) and position of responsibility, must register in the subward and fulfill the task of a citizen, of a party member at the place at which they reside.

--They must fully participate in the activities within the neighborhood team and can, depending upon their job at the place at which they work, accept a number of additional jobs within the neighborhood team, such as agitating the masses, taking charge of a number of households and contributing to party building; if they have the trust of the masses, they can serve as neighborhood team chiefs and assistant chiefs.

--As regards those subwards that have few party members and are unable to establish a party cell, the precinct or ward party committee must assign a number of party members within the precinct or ward to participate in party activities within the neighborhood team under a suitable division of labor and make it possible for these party members to perform their jobs at both places well.

--In particular, party members who are engaged in proselyting among religious followers and party members of Chinese ancestry in the city and the various wards and precincts should be considered for assignment to party chapter or party cell activities in wards and precincts in which many religious followers and persons of Chinese ancestry live.

--The subward is responsible for tightly managing this corps of cadres and party members (through the neighborhood and ward teams) in their daily activities and as regards their responsibility to participate in the activities of the neighborhood team; the subward must closely coordinate with the concerned agencies in order to evaluate the qualification of cadres and party members in consultation with cadres and party members who are experienced in state management, economic management, specialized, professional work, science, technology and so forth; at the same time, the subward is responsible for mobilizing this corps of cadres and party members on an emergency basis when an unexpected situation develops.

VI. The Agreement with the People in the Neighborhood Team

- 1) To fully participate in every activity in the neighborhood team;
- 2) To maintain security and order, protect socialist property at public places, maintain clean houses and streets and comply with the regulations on reporting

when someone will be temporarily absent from his or her residence and when someone will be temporarily residing at one's residence;

3) To not support or tolerate decadent elements; to combat profiteers, smugglers and persons who spread malicious rumors;

4) To implement the lifestyle of a family of the new culture, of a new person, earn a legitimate living, live in a responsible, loving and harmonious manner and raise one's children well; to combat superstition, not read or store decadent reactionary books and magazines and eradicate social ills;

5) To unite with and help one another and not cause disputes that lead to a lack of unity within the team;

6) To implement every program and policy of the party and law of the state while exposing and reporting to the upward people's committee those organizations and individuals that violate the law.

Note: They must be applied in a manner consistent with the local situation.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MEASURES SUGGESTED TO TRANSFORM AGRICULTURE OF THE SOUTH

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 81 pp 28-38, 45

[Article by Nguyen Tran Trong: "Continue To Step up the Socialist Transformation for Agriculture in the South"]

[Text] Stepping up the socialist transformation in the South is one of the basic tasks in the plans for the coming years and the 1981 plan. The resolution of the 9th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (4th term) on the 1981 socioeconomic guidelines and tasks states: "Step up the socialist transformation in the South and perfect the socialist production relationships in the North, adhere to the goal of stepping up the development of production, resolutely bring the southern farmers into cooperatives by means of many appropriate forms and methods, actively consolidate the forms of collective work in agriculture and ceaselessly heighten the managing capacity of these organizations."* The letter of the VCP Central Committee sent to the party committee echelons and all cadres and party members and dealing with the convening of the 5th National Congress of Delegates also mentions this task. Obviously the socialist transformation for the agriculture of the South always is the subject of great concern for our party. It has scored good results in the past years and there still are many problems we must continue to resolve in the coming years. Therefore, studying and seeking the principal measures to help to step up the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South is necessary.

About the Present Situation

The line on the socialist transformation for the agriculture in the South as recommended by our party was applied and carried out by the localities there in the last few years. As a result, the organization of farmers in the different forms of economic collectives was widely developed and became a mass movement in different

* NHAN DAN of 29 December 1980.

areas. By the end of 1977, 70-80 percent of the working farmers' households had taken part in the various forms of cooperative productive labor: work rotation, work exchange, cooperative labor and production solidarity teams. This movement for the first time exerted its effects on overcoming the aftermaths of the war, stepping up production, stabilizing and improving the standard of living, fulfilling the obligation of making contributions to the state, at the same time training farmers in getting used little by little to collective productive labor and providing on-the-job training for managerial cadres, thus creating favorable conditions for moving the movement to a higher level. On that basis, beginning in late 1977, many localities were relying on their real conditions and organizing farmers in agricultural production cooperatives or production collectives (in reality small-scale agricultural production cooperatives) in order to achieve a collectivization of the major means of production, to organize collective labor and distribution of income in accordance with the socialist principle and to form the socialist production relationships in the rural areas. So far the South as a whole has built 1,774 cooperatives, 7,731 agricultural production collectives and 303 specialized farm machinery collectives. The coastal Trung Bo and Tay Nguyen provinces have basically started farmers on the road to collective work as they attracted 82 percent of the farmers' households involving 76 percent of the cultivated area. The former Nam Bo provinces brought nearly 10 percent of the farmers' households and 7 percent of the cultivated area into collective production. Generally speaking, in the progressive and good cooperatives and collectives which were organized in accordance with the principle and methods of collective work in agriculture, production was maintained and developed and the income of 65-70 percent of the farmers' households was equal to or higher than when they had been working individually. Attention was being paid to gradually building the material and technical base and collective welfare base. For the first time the principles and substance of management of the socialist collective economy were being carried out. The number of cadres receiving on-the-job training was quite large. Through the movement to organize cooperative work in agriculture, the party bases, administrations and mass organizations were consolidated and developed in terms of ideological, organizing and working capacities.

In short, wherever that movement was being conducted correctly, good results were obtained: exploitation was totally wiped out; the new production relationships were set up in the rural areas, with production being reorganized for the first time and labor being redistributed; production was developed; and a new way of life was built in the rural areas.

The initial results as mentioned above were obtained because of these main reasons:

1. The line, positions and policies on the socialist transformation for agriculture in the South as recommended by the party were correct, creative and appropriate for the actual conditions in different periods and localities. The local party organizations, first of all the provincial and district VCP committees and

administrations at all levels, thoroughly understood them and resolutely organized their implementation by actively creating the necessary material and spiritual conditions for it.

2. The working farmers were confident and ready to follow the party, to accept the cooperative work in agriculture and to move toward creating the socialist society in order to really have well-being and happiness. When farmers fully understand the socialist ideal and realize their realistic interests and obligation in the new social community, they will be ready to follow the party and move toward socialism.

3. The correct and creative application of the party and governmental policies and principles regarding cooperative work and the experience in achieving cooperative work in the North in conformity with the actual situation in different localities was an important factor that made the movement to establish cooperatives develop relatively quickly, encounter less major shortcomings and avoid having to take the long road to achievement.

4. The successful training of over 250,000 cadres of all types within a short time to combine with the force of cadres sent in from the North to serve was the basis for ensuring for the movement a good development and good results in the recent period.

5. The active assistance of the state, combined with a high degree of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening on the part of farmers in the building of the collective economy, especially granted to the production collectives and pilot agricultural production cooperatives, was the indispensable condition that ensured the above-mentioned results.

However, the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture in the South remained weak in many aspects and did not develop uniformly, too slowly in a number of provinces and even within a given province too poorly in some districts and localities. Generally speaking, the movement in the coastal Trung Bo and Tay Nguyen provinces was far from solidly established and in the Nam Bo provinces remained weak.

In the organization of production collectives and cooperatives, in many localities the resolving of matters related to policies and the organization of collective production organization showed serious violations of the principles of voluntary choice and democratic and mutually beneficial management. They used administrative measures and orders and forced the people, which brought about mass reaction.

The direction of production was not very correctly set for the cooperatives, hence a failure to develop the strength of individual localities. Labor was far from rationally distributed and used. In many collectives and cooperatives there was a

surplus of labor. A laborer contributed only 150 working days to the collective economy a year; as a number of collectives and cooperatives did poorly in labor management, the rate of use of labor was only around 50 percent.

The material and technical base of the cooperatives and collectives failed to ensure expansion of production. Efforts were not yet concentrated on building water conservancy works and ricefields. Self-sufficiency was not yet truly achieved in supplying fertilizers, seeds, draft power and insecticides. The conditions for intensive cultivation and multicropping were far from steady.

The implementation of policies, particularly the land policies, was mishandled; in making land adjustment by the averaging method, some localities did not pay part of the harvest yields to a number of eligible people, particularly the small households; the resolving of the problem of land and gardens for use by families to do sideline business was far from timely, etc.

Managerial work in the cooperatives and collectives, which was generally new, showed confusion and weakness. The lack of democratic treatment, corruption, abuses of public properties, unfair distribution and oppression of the people were taking place in many localities.

Since the district level was too weak and the village level was incapable of going into economic management, they did not as yet develop the functions of assuming direct guidance and management of the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture in their localities.

The above-mentioned weaknesses of the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture in the South were caused by the following reasons:

1. The party committee echelons in a number of localities, particularly the Nam Bo provinces, did not fully understand the VCP Central Committee's line, positions, formula, principles and policy of establishing agricultural cooperatives in the South and especially failed to see clearly the importance, purposes and need for such cooperatives, nor to consider transformation and socialism necessary and urgent for agriculture and the regular and key job to be done in the rural areas. As a result, they were not yet determined to organize the achievement of such a goal, or provided wrong guidance for it, with the tendency first to be reluctant, undecided and inactive and later to be rather impatient, to do things in a hurry and to pursue quantity and shorter time, without trying to ensure steadiness. Some cadres and party members in some localities did not act in an exemplary manner and in fact acted even negatively in the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture.

2. An expanded movement requires a body of cadres having high determination, understanding the situation and characteristics of rural areas and agriculture and having knowledge of and experience in collective economic organization and

management. But at the present time the body of cadres being in charge of the agriculture-transforming job from the central to local levels remains small and weak, particularly at the basic and district levels in the former Nam Bo and high-land provinces. Lately the localities did make some effort to train cadres, but as the capacities of cadres remained poor, they were not yet capable of satisfying the needs of the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture.

3. Many localities and sectors did not as yet realize that transformation would have to be closely linked with construction, cooperatives with building water conservancy works and achieving step by step mechanization, changing the production relationships with reorganizing and developing production and establishing cooperatives at the basic level with building up the district level and reorganizing production on the district scale into the agricultural-industrial economic structure. Consequently, they failed to have a full consideration of all of the necessary conditions that would ensure attaining the goal of the recommended socialist transformation of agriculture. Many localities stressed teaching and mobilizing the masses for organizing collectives and cooperatives while failing to attach proper importance to building the material and technical base and reorganizing and developing production.

4. The assistance of the state was far from sufficient and total, nor was it effective to ensure that the cooperative system would be born in a favorable light. The sectors and echelons of the administration did not as yet achieve the right degree of centralization and have plans to effectively serve the socialist transformation of the agriculture in the South; and yet they sometimes created obstacles for it. The state-operated production installations did not show their leadership effects on the movement. Some state policies did not give the right priority to the collective economy. The policies on the purchase prices of agricultural products, agricultural taxes, credit and the supplying of technical materials and industrial consumer goods in the rural areas failed to encourage production and to create favorable conditions for the cooperative system. The socialist transformation of agriculture did not take place in a uniform manner in large areas of the South. As a result, the results obtained from the movement were different in the large areas like coastal Trung Bo area, Tay Nguyen and Nam Bo. Generally speaking, the movement in all of these areas showed both strengths and weaknesses as mentioned above. This fact requires that we find the measures to develop strengths and to overcome shortcomings so as to continue stepping up the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South.

Principal Measures

As we have just seen above, the socialist transformation of agriculture as an historical necessity and a rule in the socialist construction has taken place in the South and has lately become a widespread mass movement with good initial results and definite shortcomings and weaknesses. In order to continue stepping up the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South, it is necessary to take these principal measures:

1. To disseminate and teach widely and continually in the party and among the working farmers the party policies and line on the socialist construction in our country to promote their voluntary participation, through self-understanding, in the movement to establish cooperatives, with a high concept of the socialist collective ownership.

The first condition for achieving the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South is to have a thorough ideological understanding from top to bottom, from within the party to the masses outside. Everybody must clearly see the urgent objective necessity of the socialist transformation for the agriculture of the South and its difficult and complicated character. This requires a revolutionary enthusiasm, the knowledge of science and certain means to carry it out. At present, the reformist tendency, doubts and vacillation in the movement to establish cooperatives; the inability to distinguish between friends and foes in the revolution in the rural areas; and the passive behavior of a number of party members and cadres heavily advocating private ownership and refusing to participate in the movement are the major obstacles for the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South. These wrong concepts must be overcome by struggling and education.

The contents and need of the political and ideological education as mentioned above must be properly carried out in all localities. In the former Nam Bo provinces alone, where farmers working individually still exist in large numbers, accounting for up to 90 percent of the total number of households, reluctance and indecision still prevail. Therefore, a truly widespread political movement must be launched to work continually from top to bottom and from within the party to the masses outside, to be closely linked with every phase and step of the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture and to teach the concept of socialist collective ownership to the working farmers and to make them voluntarily participate through self-understanding in the movement.

All propaganda and training and propaganda and teaching organs, newspapers, radio and television, etc., in all forms and by all means, must concentrate on serving more actively and regularly the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South, which must be considered as the current all-out, absolute, in-depth and continuous revolutionary movement for the rural areas. This movement must be closely linked with positive programs of action and plans for stepping up agricultural production, with the results of the movement to establish cooperatives, results of production, income, the fulfillment of the obligation to the state serving as a yardstick to measure any changes in the thinking, rather than stopping at the general political and ideological persuasion and separating it from the results of fulfilling the political task of the party.

2. To strengthen party building, the administration and revolutionary mass organizations in order to have a strong political basis for the transformation and construction of the agriculture of the South.

The party is the leader and organizer of every success of the cooperative system. Therefore, the building of the party, particularly the party base in the rural areas, has a decisive significance for providing the motivation and determining the success of the cooperative system in agriculture. To achieve this it is necessary to perfect the party committee echelons and to organize a really strong party base having strong views and high determination in organizing leadership and guidance for the movement to establish cooperatives, and at the same time, through this movement, raising the organizing capacity and leadership of the basic party organization. All party members must be truly exemplary, steadily struggle by their action for the communist ideal and first participate right from the beginning in the collective economic organizations in the rural areas, as well as persuade members of their own families and relatives to participate in them; any party members who create problems for the movement must be educated in time, evaluated and properly handled.

Through the movement to establish cooperatives and the building of collective economic organizations, the progressive and active people must be found in time, selected and trained to become possible candidates for being admitted into the party.

Solidarity and unanimity within the party is the highest standard for party building and at the same time a condition that determines success in the cooperative system in the rural areas. The actual experience as drawn from the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives in the North in the last 20 years indicates that wherever and whenever the basic party organization has failed to maintain solidarity, the cooperatives would be poor and disorganized and that, conversely speaking, if the basic party organization had solidarity and unanimity and its party members were exemplary, the cooperatives would be strong. That has become a rule. The reality of the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives in the South is also proving that fact.

Along with strengthening and building the party, it is necessary to build a strong able and effective administration that enjoys the confidence of the people to serve as a support and insurance for the cooperative system in the rural areas. First of all concentrate on building the administration at the district and basic levels being capable of shouldering the heavy and complicated tasks of the movement in the various economic, political and social fields. Marxism-Leninism considers the proletarian administration as a precondition for ensuring the success of the socialist cooperative system. Building the administration does not simply involve strengthening and consolidating the machinery, function, substance and method of administration but must also closely link itself to the very persons who can truly be representative of an administration by the people, of the people and for the people. Recently a number of administration officials at different levels have abused their authorities by committing many wrongdoings: abuse of power, oppression of the people, corruption, bribery, etc., which leads to negative aftermaths in the rural areas. Some of them have totally lost the confidence of the people, who resented them. Others were the bad elements who have come into our administration

to create more difficulties for the movement to establish cooperatives. Therefore, in the building of a strong administration, it is very necessary to reevaluate the administration cadres to praise and reward the good ones and to correctly handle the bad ones.

Consolidating and building the party's revolutionary mass organizations, particularly the associations of farmers, women and youths, is an important condition for ensuring the success of the cooperative system. In Collective I of Hiep Hoa Village (Song Bo Province) the youths have become an assault force on many fronts: production, learning of scientific achievements, maintaining of security, construction of the new countryside, etc.

In short, building the party, administration and revolutionary mass organizations to become the strong political base for the cooperative system is an urgent measure to continue stepping up the socialist transformation of the agriculture of the South.

3. To continue motivating the individual farmers for joining the movement to establish cooperatives by using appropriate collective economic forms, particularly in the former Nam Bo provinces.

As pointed out earlier, the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives in the South has attracted only 50 percent of the households of farmers into the collective economic organizations; in Nam Bo alone, 10 percent of the households working in production collectives really work in a collective manner. Thus the households of farmers still working individually account for a large percentage (about 70 percent). This fact requires that we continue to persuade the individual farmers to join the movement for collective work by using appropriate collective economic forms, particularly in the former Nam Bo provinces. The experience as drawn from the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives in the South in the recent period has clearly shown that as the work is being carried out, it is necessary to seriously observe the most important principles of socialist cooperation that have been actually tested, first of all the principle of voluntary choice by which farmers are persuaded by the superiority of the collective production economy over individual production and the state must do its best to help the collective production installations. This fact requires that the work is to be carried out with some distinction for different areas in the South.

In the former Nam Bo provinces, the localities that have not yet organized production collectives are to persuade the individual farmers to join the simple collective economic organizations in the field of circulation (credit cooperatives, consumer cooperatives) and in the field of production (production solidarity teams). Combine the effort to wipe out the forms of exploitation by rich farmers and the rural bourgeoisie and to properly resolve the question of land among farmers with preparing for favorable conditions, mostly training cadres and building the material and technical base, to steadily move toward building production collectives.

This has a great significance for carrying out the formula of combining the socialist transformation of agriculture with developing production and building the new countryside. Since the application of the above-mentioned simple collective economic forms still cannot do away with spontaneous business by farmers, it is necessary therefore to gradually bring them into the higher collective economic forms. The effective working of the above-mentioned collective economic forms is in principle significant and helps to consolidate the confidence of farmers in the cooperative system, particularly in the localities where there have been work rotation and exchange teams and production collectives that existed "in name only and not in reality" or have lately dissolved. This definitely affects the scope and speed of organizing agricultural cooperatives in the time to come, particularly in the former Nam Bo provinces. Here the restoration of the dissolved collective economic organizations, as well as an effort to consolidate and develop them, is a condition that is absolutely necessary.

In the central coastal provinces, from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai, the number of individual farmers' households still accounts for about 11 percent, mostly in the highland districts; in the Tay Nguyen provinces (Gia Lai-Kontum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong) it is 25 percent. Persuading them to participate in the collective economic organizations still continues, but it is mainly now the job of consolidating the business organizations of the existing cooperatives and production collectives. At the same time, it is necessary to have plans for switching from the low to the high forms of cooperation (from work rotation, work exchange and production solidarity teams to production collectives; from production collectives to high-level cooperatives -- actually groups of small cooperatives), but it must be on the basis of actively creating the suitable material and spiritual conditions, without being too impatient or allowing excessive delays to take place.

4. To strive to consolidate the cooperatives, production collectives and other collective economic forms.

Totally consolidating the cooperatives, production collectives and other collective economic forms, especially their business-organizing capacity, is an urgent measure to strengthen the collective economy and to attract the individual farmers into the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives. The goals to be attained are to raise the production of other cooperatives and production collective, to really and steadily raise the income and to improve the standard of living of cooperative and collective members, who are to properly fulfill their obligation to the state in accordance with its regulations.

The need of this consolidating task is different for the different types of cooperatives and production collectives in different areas. For instance:

- For the long-organized agricultural production collectives and cooperatives, to strive to consolidate and raise the quality in the business-organizing, ideological and political fields.

- Production collectives and cooperatives must be active and fully prepare spiritual, material and technical conditions for getting into collective production. For the Nam Bo provinces, special attention needs to be paid to restoring the dissolved collective economic organizations. In the areas where the building of production collectives has basically been completed, in addition to consolidating these collectives, if necessary and possible, establish the jointly-operated collective economic organizations (joint collectives) specialized in making building materials, repairs, small machines, capital construction, etc.; develop small industries and handicrafts; and build the common material and technical bases in order to strengthen the collective production force.

- For the existing pilot cooperatives in the former Nam Bo provinces, as an immediate job to do, carry out control and classification and concentrate efforts on consolidating and overcoming the weak and poor aspects. The cooperatives that have encountered many difficulties and failed to consolidate themselves are to be divided into collectives or to consolidate their production units and to extend the managerial power of the latter. The building of pilot cooperatives needs to be reviewed to draw experience from it for the benefit of the future pilot cooperatives, which must fulfill the recommended needs.

In the areas where the organization of agricultural cooperatives has been hurriedly completed, such as in the central coastal provinces, consolidating the cooperatives and collectives must be urgently set as a task that determines the survival of the movement.

Consolidating the cooperatives and production collectives in terms of organization and business consists of reorganization of production, redistribution of labor, organization of management, strengthening of the material and technical base, etc. However, it is necessary to concentrate on these major factors:

a. To correctly determine and perfect the production direction of each cooperative and each production collective on the basis of the district plan (at least its generalized plan), for the purpose of fully and rationally using its natural and economic resources. From then on, to achieve the new labor distribution along the line of specialization combined with rational general development, for the purpose of gradually doing away with the present one-crop characteristic (priority given to grain production) by taking some of the crop-growing labor and using it in organizing animal husbandry, forestry and fishery (including fresh water fish) and developing small industries and handicrafts to serve production, everyday life and export. In the crop-growing sector, it is necessary to expand production of industrial crops, fruit trees, vegetables, etc. However, the efforts to perfect and carry out the production direction of agricultural production collectives and cooperatives must also be gradually made in from low to high, simple to complicated steps, to conform with the capabilities of the material and technical base and the managing capacity of cadres. This requires a full examination and calculation of all aspects in order to obtain good economic results.

b. To determine the optimum size of cooperatives and production collectives. This is an urgent and topical matter for the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives in the South. What deserves attention is the fact that the viewpoint calling for organizing right away large-size cooperatives has more or less affected and is affecting our organizing work. It has recently been proved in reality that using the village area and unit as the norms for size of the cooperatives is not only theoretically wrong but also practically unsuitable. This has brought about some losses to the movement and even failure in some localities. Therefore, it is necessary to readjust the excessive areas of the agricultural production cooperatives in the central coastal provinces and in some localities in Tay Nguyen so as to conform better with the current state of the material and technical bases, the managerial level and other natural economic and historical social conditions that now prevail. The most important thing now is for the organ that is directing the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives in the South to rely on the Marxist-Leninist theory on the scale of production, which has been presented by the scientific organs (research institutes, business colleges, etc.) in different documents, and to draw the necessary conclusions from actual experiences so as to avoid the regrettable mistakes that had happened in the North (and also in the South) in the past. Naturally, to determine the practical optimum size of cooperatives for different localities requires the participation of many scientific and practical organs.

c. To actively improve management in cooperatives and to guide management in production collectives.

The management of cooperatives and collectives is reflected in three major aspects: management of plan, management of labor, management of the material and technical bases, financial management (management of capital) and management of the products that have been made. As economic management is not separated from social management, cooperatives and collectives must closely combine production management with management of the material and spiritual life of their members in the overall relationship with the outside. To carry out the major managerial aspects as mentioned above, they must draw up various kinds of yearly and seasonal plans on the basis of the economic and technical projects adopted and the actual conditions and resources and to stand on a simple, far-sighted and plans that have been made at the time of their establishment and assume leadership and guidance to strive to carry out properly. This is a complicated job that needs every kind of assistance from the state and every effort to create favorable conditions at the basic level. The district and provincial planning organs and the related organs must provide direct professional help and guidance. Planning as a major tool of the socialist economic management also emerges here with all of its vitality.

About labor management, establishing cooperatives in agriculture must necessarily go hand in hand with reorganizing labor, for without the latter the substance of the cooperative-establishing task will be lost. Reorganizing labor must be based on the socialist labor division and cooperation. It is necessary to confirm that

the fixed production units are the basic form of labor organization in agricultural production cooperatives. Put an end to all wrong concepts and observations of the unit-based organizational form that happened during the period of production reorganization in the cooperatives in the North and have now spread to the central coastal provinces and some Tay Nguyen localities, and even to the pilot cooperatives in Nam Bo. It is necessary to do well the job of setting labor norms. Closely linked with the latter is the job of determining grades and setting accurate and clear-cut norms. Setting labor norms is both the condition for reorganizing labor, redistributing labor and drawing up labor plans and the condition for paying for labor in accordance with the socialist principle.

Managing the material and technical bases is a part of the business management of cooperatives and production collectives. First of all, strictly manage land and other major means of production. The development of their production is dependent not only on the volume of the latter but also on how to use them rationally and effectively. Making land surveys and inventories of land properties and keeping and maintaining all sources of technical materials are urgent jobs to be done. In addition, the basic need is to set economic and technical norms for different sectors, plants, animals and jobs so as to ensure effective fulfillment of production plans.

Next is financial management which is primarily management of capitals aimed at bringing about the highest economic result from every dong of invested capital. This requires the practice of economic accounting in the cooperatives and production collectives. Therefore, bookkeeping and accounting must be done right now. On this basis, apply the financial openness system and maintain the five opennesses as the cooperatives in the North have done.

Finally, management of products that have been made must be considered as management of the end product of labor; efforts are to be made to fight waste and corruption, to distribute income (material resources and money) fairly and rationally, to seriously apply the principle of distribution based on labor, i.e., on the quantity and quality of the share each laborer contributes to the collective economy, and to ensure the concern about the material interests of cooperative members as created by their labor in the collective economy. It is necessary to assert once more that the principle of distribution based on labor is the most correct one and exists only under socialism. The mistakes and failures in the distribution of products as committed by the cooperatives in the North in the past (distribution by according to fixed quantities and applied in a mechanical manner) have caused adverse effects on a number of cooperatives in the South being used for others to get some experience from. The combining of three interests (individual, collective and social) must be correctly applied in the management of products and distribution of income in the production collectives and cooperatives.

The above-mentioned managerial aspects are closely related to one another and must be achieved in steps varying from low to high depending on the managing

capacity of the cooperatives and collectives and the necessary conditions created by the state.

5. To gradually build the material and technical base and to apply new scientific and technical achievements to production of cooperatives and production collectives.

Building the material and technical base for cooperatives and production collectives becomes an urgent matter for development of production and improvement of the standard of living of their members. Only on that basis can the socialist production relationships being newly established in the rural areas be consolidated and perfected. Otherwise the movement to establish cooperatives will stop growing and possibly decline, particularly in the localities where the masses have hurriedly been put into collective work that has been organized on a large scale. This is not to be separated from building the material and technical base for the South's agriculture as a whole.

First of all, it is necessary to make inventories of the means of production of all cooperatives and collectives, to readjust and redistribute various kinds of means of production among the production collectives in accordance with appropriate policies, to establish tractor stations and machine groups to serve the cooperatives and production collectives, to invest in repairing and restoring the broken machines, to supply enough parts and gasoline and oil for the machines to operate normally and to build the necessary repair facilities. Along with that, the state must import more machines as additional supply or at least as replacement of the same number of broken ones. Otherwise the effort to combine the establishment of cooperatives with gradual mechanization will become meaningless; the labor productivity of farmers, particularly farmers in the Nam Bo provinces, will decline; and the attractiveness of the collective system for the middle farmers will be reduced.

Collectives and cooperatives must have seasonal and yearly plans to join the state in building large- and middle-size water conservancy works in which the state invests money, to build small-size water conservancy works by themselves, to build canals and ditches and to improve ricefields. For Nam Bo alone, since the building of large-size water conservancy works is linked with the program to harness the Mekong River and requires a long period of time, it is necessary, as an immediate thing to do, to dredge the existing irrigation canals and ditches to have a better flow of water, to improve the covering and dividing structures that have become too old, to assess anew the network of water pumps by restoring and repairing them and turning them into hydraulic pumps to operate more economically, to consolidate the network of boat pumps and to build large pump stations like the ones that have been built in the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City (Thu Due and Hoc Mon). Be sure to apply the formula of combining water conservancy works of large, medium and small sizes. It is necessary to investigate and properly plan water conservancy work so as to make the investment in water conservancy bring

about great economic results in accordance with the general viewpoints and high overall effectiveness, to improve and save land, to combine water conservancy work with perfecting the production structure and with agronomic and forestry measures and to protect the environment.

Storehouses and yards for drying purposes are indispensable material and technical bases of cooperatives and production collectives, particularly in the Nam Bo delta. The people there have the habit of selling paddy right on the field, which buyers carry home to dry. As a result, small farmers' storehouses and yards are just enough to dry the paddy to be used later as seeds. Temples and pagodas are not as numerous as in the North. The two summer and autumn and winter and spring rice crops often encounter rains, which can easily damage the rice plants. The lack of yards for drying purposes and storehouses in Central Vietnam is one of the reasons that cause some rifts in the new production relationships in rural areas. Building yards and storehouses must be based on good planning to avoid the situation in which they must be torn down after construction has been completed for a while.

It is necessary to invest fertilizers and insecticides in the crops that are grown and to fight diseases for domestic animals. First of all, reorganize the organizations that supply agricultural materials and technology; build district material stations, inter-village materials stores and joint cooperatives to ensure bringing in a convenient manner materials and technology straight to producers; and pay attention to on-the-spot production of organic fertilizers.

In addition to the above-mentioned factors, cooperatives and collectives must be self-sufficient in seeds and breeding animals; gradually buy their own means of transportation and harvest; build stables and sties for animal raising, facilities to process agricultural products and other installations that serve production and everyday life; and closely link the network of material and technical bases of the collective sector and farmers' families with that of the state material and technical bases serving agriculture so as to ensure the uniformity of both networks and to develop their effectiveness. Using in an effective manner the existing and future material and technical bases is an important economic matter.

Along with building the material and technical base, applying the advanced experiences to their work is an important question that must be raised on a regular basis.

6. To train and strengthen cadres for the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives.

Cadres are the decisive factor. This principle as set forth in the classics of Marxism-Leninism still retains its full theoretical and practical value in regard to the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives in the South. The fact as proved by many localities lately is that whether the movement is quickly developed and steadily expanded or not depends on one of the rather important reasons --

training and strengthening of cadres being properly carried out. Therefore, training and strengthening cadres is both a precondition and a factor to ensure continued and steady development for the movement.

Recently, mostly since the beginning of 1979, the cadres-training task has been widely and continually developed in all localities. By the end of 1979, the South as a whole has trained and strengthened (including short-term training courses) more than 250,000 proselyting and organizing, managerial, technical and specialized cadres for collectives and cooperatives and leadership and guidance cadres for provinces, municipalities, districts and cities.

However, as compared with the need of the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture, the training and strengthening of cadres is still slow and lacks uniformity, synchronization and balance, with its quality being poor, the forms of training remaining few and the conditions favorable for training, particularly at the district level, now encountering many difficulties. It has been even worse lately as the number of people under training was too small and many localities failed to maintain the standards for the people who needed training.

Only 36 percent of the norms set in the training plans of the South for the 2 years of 1979-1980 was attained; in the former Nam Bo provinces, that figure was 25 percent. In many localities the labor norms for training of managerial cadres, such as chiefs of collectives, head accountants and planning cadres, were far from seriously set. Some provinces and municipalities did not have any plans for the training and use of cadres; others did have training plans but they failed to link them closely with the direction and progress of the movement, nor to clearly see the role of the district level in the training, strengthening and use of cadres; as a result, the body of instructors was small and weak, the material and technical base was not reliable and there were no specific procedures prescribed for trainees, nor any proper attention being paid to the leadership and guidance of sectors and echelons.

The socialist transformation of agriculture in the coming years is extremely demanding. Consolidating and raising the quality of activities and managing capacity of collectives and cooperatives is an extremely important and urgent task. This requires increasing the pace and scope of training and strengthening cadres in a uniform, synchronized and balanced manner, with quality being improved everyday. One of the common needs is for every echelon and every sector from central to local to show its proper interest in and to strengthen its leadership and guidance over the training of cadres for the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives. Through elementary and advanced training, quickly create uniform and balanced cadres' ranks in all areas and production installations, with the trained cadres having a sound political capacity, good knowledge of and experience in economic and technical management starting at the basic level and the desire to promote the collective ownership right of the masses while possessing such virtues as "industry, thriftiness, honesty, integrity, righteousness and impartiality," as once taught by President Ho Chi Minh.

To fulfill the above-mentioned needs it is necessary to resolve these major urgent matters: to draft cadres-training plans; to divide the training task among the central, provincial and district levels for different kinds of cadres; to strengthen the ranks of instructors, to ensure the material and technical base necessary for training and to perfect training programs and methods; and to adopt a policy about cadres aimed at encouraging local cadres and cadres brought in from the North to feel reassured and to actively serve the movement to establish cooperatives in the agriculture of the South.

7. To strengthen the district level and the agricultural transformation committees at different levels in the South and the cooperative management boards at different levels (where the organization of cooperatives has basically been completed).

To make the district level capable of leading the movement it is necessary to urgently build it up. As an immediate job, make a preliminary review of district centers in order to expand the building of district in the spirit of Directive 33 of the Political Bureau. All sectors must have positive plans to build their own sector in the districts, particularly to strengthen their cadres and to build the material and technical base to ensure the development of agricultural production. Strengthen the leadership and guidance of district VCP committees and people's committees over production installations and perfect the machinery of every sector in the districts to assist the party committee echelons and committees in fulfilling their task of managing the economy, developing production and transforming agriculture. Step up the merging of the agricultural transformation committees at different levels in the South, including the central, provincial and district ones, with the agricultural committees and strengthen them to an extent that corresponds to the task and nature of the movement; properly carry out the job of combining the districts' agricultural transformation committees and agricultural bureaus to form agricultural committees. Carry out the same unifying job at the village level in order to closely combine transformation and construction, as well as promoting organization and organizing management of production and business. In a number of central coastal provinces, where the agricultural transformation committees no longer exist because the basic organization of the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives has been completed, it is necessary to strengthen and consolidate the provincial cooperative management boards subordinate to the agricultural services, as well as the central cooperative management board subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture so as to provide the cooperatives and production collectives with guidance over strengthening their business-organizing capacity.

8. To strengthen the assistance of the state in the socialist transformation of the agriculture in the South.

The state must give full and systematic assistance to the newly-born collective system in the South, the production collectives and agricultural production cooperatives -- the highest form of development of the socialist-style agricultural

cooperative process. First of all, it is necessary, therefore, to improve the production and financial activities of cooperatives and production collectives and the standard of living of their members. To do so, systematically strengthen their material and technical bases and continue to invest in realistically and effectively building the material and technical base for the agriculture of the South and to create favorable conditions for profitable business activities. Strengthen the interest in material benefits; apply more widely the democratic principles to management; help the cooperatives to consolidate all aspects of organization and business; and reinforce the economic policies that give priority to the cooperative system and encourage collective production, the policies about agricultural taxes, credit, materials supplies and purchase prices, to ensure their real implementation. The assistance of the state must be quantified and expressed by the balanced conditions in the central and local economic development plans, particularly in such aspects as finances, materials, technology, cadres, etc., and keep pace with the development process of the transformation and construction of agriculture in the South. The state has plans for consolidating and developing the state-operated installations, such as state farms, state forests, tractor stations, the organizations that supply technical materials, commercial and banking services, etc., which serve the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South in the capacity of the political, economic, scientific and technical centers of the proletariat in the countryside that have the task of leading, guiding and helping the working farmer class to move toward socialism. It must assign the above-mentioned task and control the fulfillment of this task of the state-operated economic organizations by means of regulatory documents. In reality the effects of these state-operated organizations on the transformation of the agriculture in the South have not yet been properly developed and, in some cases, have even led to negative consequences in a number of localities.

An extremely essential thing for the state to do is to assume leadership over the immediate adoption of the standard statutes of cooperatives and production collectives. On that basis all cooperatives and production collectives draft their own official statutes through members' congresses and submit them to the district administration organs for approval. This will serve as the backbone for all of the activities of collective economic organizations.

9. To strengthen the leadership and guidance of party committee echelons and administrations and to direct all sectors and mass organizations toward serving the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South today.

The socialist transformation of agriculture in the South is a great, profound, total and comprehensive revolution having to do with many political, economic, social and cultural aspects and the lives of millions of working farmers in rural areas. Therefore, if this revolution is to be successful, the party committee echelons and administrations must strengthen their leadership and direct all sectors and mass organization toward truly participating in it.

The party committee echelons and administrations must assume by themselves a tight leadership over the movement, always carry on the socialist transformation along with the construction of agriculture as their permanent central task and direct all aspects of the regular work toward serving this task. First of all, provide leadership and guidance for correct and full implementation of the socialist transformation policy, formula and steps for agriculture in the South and serious fulfillment of the principles of socialist cooperation, particularly the principle of voluntary and mutually beneficial work and democratic management. The party organs and administrations at higher levels must observe and check the leadership and guidance as provided by the lower levels and the organs in charge in the socialist transformation of agriculture, uncover deviations and wrongdoings and correct them in time and effectively. The grave and flagrant violations of the socialist cooperation principles and the spreading corruption and oppression of the masses that have not been effectively prevented in time are the result to a degree of the leadership and guidance from the higher to the basic levels having been far from strict. That is a great shortcoming.

The participation of sectors and mass organizations in serving and stepping up the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives is an indispensable condition. All sectors, to the extent of their functions, have plans for and assign people to be in charge of guiding the lower-level sectors toward serving the agricultural transformation. The mass organizations play a key role in teaching and mobilizing people of all strata, first of all the working farmers, for self-conscious and voluntary participation in the collective economic organizations of all forms ranging from low to high.

Pay special attention to building the district level and consolidating the village level to make them fully capable of guiding and managing the movement to establish agricultural cooperatives as mentioned above.

10. To use the combined strength of the entire country to step up the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South.

The socialist transformation of agriculture cannot be achieved solely by the existing strength of the South alone, just as the North cannot favorably move toward socialism by means of its own strength alone. Each region has its own strengths and weaknesses. Only the combined strength of reunified Vietnam as a whole can overcome the weaknesses and develop the strengths of each region. Unlike the North, the South is carrying on the socialist transformation and construction of its agriculture under the conditions of the country being now reunified. The strength of the North must be added to that of the South to create the combined strength of the country as a whole. First of all, the North must give the South a part of its material and technical base, materials and technology, mostly the ones produced by its industries: machinery, means and chemicals (phosphate fertilizer, apatite, nitrate fertilizer, etc.). This material and technical force, combined with that of the South, forms a stronger material and technical base and

serves as a material support for the movement. In addition, as the North has a large body of cadres working in agriculture and forestry and covering different economic and technical aspects, it must be mobilized for serving the socialist transformation in the South. The weakness of these cadres arises from a lack on their part of the knowledge of the natural, economic, historical and social conditions of the South; this and other weaknesses must be overcome in the course of their training and work. The greatest demand from them is the fact that they must be fully devoted to serving the socialist transformation in the South. The building of an appropriate policy for them is necessary. As a general rule, the on-the-spot training of cadres has a decisive significance and ensures success for the transformation and construction of agriculture in the South. The advantage of the local cadres is the fact that they know well the real situation of their localities, but their weakness arises from their limited knowledge of economic management and their lacking experience in managing the movement to establish cooperatives. Therefore, the joining of the cadres coming from the North with the local cadres will create a combined strength that can overcome the weaknesses of each side and develop the strengths of both.

The North has a large agricultural work force that works hard, has strong revolutionary spirit and has long received the socialist education, but its weakness arises from the fact that it is the product of a small-scale self-sufficient and self-supplied production and that the average per capita land area is small. Therefore, it needs to be moved to the South to supplement the areas where land is plentiful, the population is small and there is a shortage of manpower for a full and rational use of natural resources. The work force of the South not only has as strong a revolutionary spirit as that of the North but also has come into contact with the factors of the capitalist goods production, can easily accept new techniques and know how to make business calculations; however, it still has the weaknesses left behind by the capitalist goods production and has been taught the socialist concept for only a short time. Therefore, the two work forces will complement each other, both quantitatively and qualitatively, to form a great strength in the transformation and construction of agriculture in the South. The most important matter in uniting the two work forces is the need to do so on the basis of the interests of the prosperity of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and the successful socialist construction.

The socialist transformation of agriculture and the socialist construction in the countryside have taken place in the North for over 20 years.

There have been successful and unsuccessful experiences in both the state-operated and collective sectors and in family sideline business in many fields of activities -- economic, cultural, political and social, production organization, business management, production and distribution, economic and technical, etc. It is extremely necessary to review, evaluate, judge and disseminate such experiences for the South to consider applying them in a creative manner to avoid repeating the old mistakes. Organizing exchanges of experiences and visits of farmers of both regions will bring about beneficial results.

Using the combined strength of the entire country is an important condition for driving the socialist transformation of agriculture and agricultural construction in the South forward at a faster pace.

All of the principal measures to be taken to continue stepping up the socialist transformation of agriculture in the South as mentioned above must be allowed to produce effects in a joint action, without being separated from one another. An early measure is the prerequisite of a later one, which is the condition of the early one. They have an organic relationship in the course of their application.

Conclusion

The socialist transformation of agriculture in the South is an objective necessity and an urgent need of the socialist construction in our country in the new stage. The farmers in the South are willing to follow the party to take the cooperative road to socialism in order to be well-off and happy. But the question is we must turn the party policy into lively reality and try to reduce to the lowest level any failures and wrong steps in the movement to establish cooperatives in the South today. Applying the experiences of the North to the South must take into account the natural, economic, historical and social conditions of the agriculture of the latter. The economic need that requires the socialist transformation of the agriculture of the South is the necessary condition while we must have enough material conditions and the corresponding spirit to ensure success for the socialist transformation of agriculture and development of the collective economy. All of this requires that we actively create favorable material and spiritual conditions, weigh all steps, choose the right forms and determine the point in time and time limit, on the basis of balanced, serious and keen calculations, as in the case of the art of armed uprising. Any measures and action that result from a subjective intention will not possibly bring success to the movement to establish cooperatives in agriculture.

The initial success of a number of cooperatives and production collectives has greatly encouraged the working farmers to take the cooperative road to socialism, but at the same time the failure of some localities and areas has reduced their confidence and has increased their doubts and worries about the cooperative system. As our practical experience has shown, restoring confidence is much more difficult than gaining initial confidence. Therefore, imbued with Uncle Hu's idea about establishing agricultural cooperatives "to make the people rich and the country strong," our party has indicated that "the purpose of the socialist transformation is to move agriculture toward the socialist large-scale production, to abolish exploitation and the roots of exploitation, to raise labor productivity, to develop production and to build a new life in the countryside."² To thoroughly understand this purpose we must have correct, realistic and positive policies and action with a great sense of responsibility to move the working farmers of the South, along with farmers all over the country, toward socialism and a well-off and happy life.

² TAP CHU CONG SAN Ho 9, September 1977, p. 23.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMPETITION FOR GOODS PUSHES PRICES UPWARD

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Le Quang Hoa: "The Problems That Must Be Resolved in the Current Purchasing of Goods"]

[Text] Political Bureau resolution number 26 on improving distribution and circulation, which has had a positive impact upon production and the organization of purchases, has opened the door, has resolved problems and increased the closeness between producers and consumers through commerce activities.

In our city, this impact has been a fact for nearly 1 year; the small industry and handicraft sector, primarily the consumer goods industry, has provided a significant quantity of goods in order to balance supply and demand. The organizing of purchases, especially of goods produced and marketed by installations themselves and the goods of a number of units within the commerce sector, has achieved good results. Purchases have increased four to five-fold compared to last year. There is a wider variety of goods and sectors producing goods. The 5th, 10th, 6th and 11th Precincts have taken many positive steps to make purchases and manage and expand the market.

Besides the achievements that have been recorded, there are still certain limitations that are adversely affecting management and the effort to centralize the sources of goods in the hands of the state.

From the Heart of the Matter...

At the 6th Precinct's General Merchandise Corporation, we met with a comrade in charge of prices at the purchasing station, who said:

"From the day we expanded the business, not only has the commerce sector been buying and selling goods, but many other departments and sectors, although it is not part of their function, have also gone into the business. As a result, prices have fluctuated in an unusual manner. Sometimes, two stores that are separated by nothing more than a wall but which do business in the same product have very different prices for these products. As regards products purchased from production installations, prices increase very easily but it is very difficult to bring prices down. Prices have been pushed upward because so many persons are making purchases."

we also met with a representative of a production cooperation team in the 5th Precinct that specializes in rubber products. He informed us that he was working under a contract with the 6th Precinct General Merchandise Corporation to produce 300,000 erasers at a price of 0.45 dong per eraser. However, when the contract was only one-third completed, the production of erasers had to be stopped because the price of raw materials was too high. He then went and sought a contract with the 6th Precinct to make tube patches! And, we have been informed that this was not all he did. As a result of pursuing profits, this installation abandoned one contract and started another.

When we went to the 11th Precinct General Merchandise Corporation, a precinct that has nearly 4,000 production installations but which does not purchase a very large quantity of goods, Ba Hong, the head of the corporation, informed us:

"We need only two things, unified management and a clear division of echelons. This is the heart of the matter. The same product is priced differently by level I stores, level II stores, level III stores, marketing cooperatives, neighboring provinces and so forth, thus, buying and selling products become impossible."

The competition to buy some goods has caused artificial needs to be created and monopolized prices. And, tax evasion has also occurred amidst this lax management. In particular, in the recent past, the city has had to receive hundreds of persons each day travelling from the western provinces, from Trung Bo, from the North and so forth, all of whom have the same task, namely, "organizing sources of goods."

The majority of the units in the provinces want to establish direct relations with production installations. Of course, in order to rapidly purchase goods, these units must raise their purchasing prices and make payment in cash.

While gradually struggling with production installations to bring prices down by 1 xu at a time, many units have shown themselves to be very "generous" in this matter. For example, at a time when the city General Merchandise Corporation is purchasing from production installations six-sided ballpoint pens at 0.93 dong per pen and from other installations at prices not exceeding 1 dong, the Cu Chi General Merchandise Corporation is purchasing ballpoint pens from the Tran Khon Tuyen Installation at a price of 1.1 dong; the 1st Precinct General Merchandise Corporation is purchasing pens from the Quoc Minh Installation at a price of 1.3 dong. The same type of mini-pen is being purchased by the General Merchandise Corporation at 2 dong and by the Bach Gia Art Products Corporation for 2.6 dong.

A number of production installations that have been placing heavy emphasis upon quantity in order to meet customer time requirements have carelessly manufactured goods that do not meet qualitative standards, such as bicycle spare parts, toothpaste and so forth. And, we have been informed that many provinces, after purchasing these goods, have been unable to sell them because of their poor quality and have suffered losses amounting to hundreds of thousands of dong.

...a Number of Specific Contracts

As proof of the situation described above, we would like to present a number of contracts for purchasing goods from several production installations. On 19 May 1961, the Lam Dong Art Products Corporation signed contract number 9/VHP-LD to purchase ballpoint pen refills from the Manh Tai Installation at a price of 1.4 dong at a time when the city General Merchandise Corporation was purchasing them at a price of 0.85 dong. On 25 February 1961, the 8th Precinct General Merchandise Corporation signed contract number 46 with the Quach Vinh Thanh Installation to purchase four types of ballpoint pens and contract number 43 with the Pham Coc Long Installation to purchase the same four types of pens at prices 0.55 to 0.70 dong per pen higher than the price contracted for by the Level 1 Cultural Products Corporation. On 26 March 1961, the Thai Binh General Business Station purchased from the Ha Van Ngan Installation ballpoint pens and fountain pens at prices 0.3 to 0.4 dong per pen higher than the price paid by the city General Merchandise Corporation.

and, there are very many other purchasing contracts too numerous to mention that have pushed prices upwards.

How Should Management Levels Be Divided?

At present, there are many different opinions concerning this matter. At the city General Merchandise Corporation, Le Van Hong, a cadre at the contract purchasing office, wants all product purchases to be managed by the city and wants all units to make their purchases through the General Merchandise Corporation. The people at the 5th Precinct Art Products Corporation consider the present purchasing practices to be efficient and so forth.

In our opinion, in order to resolve this problem, the general merchandise corporations and the federations of artisan and handicraft cooperatives of the precincts and districts must coordinate in managing production installations and products. Any unit seeking to purchase goods must hold discussions through the agency of the product sector in order to establish unified prices, specifications and quality control standards prior to going to an installation to sign a purchasing contract. This would avoid the present practice of sweeping and crisscrossing purchases and sales. The related agencies, departments and sectors must also take steps to help production units develop in the correct direction in order to centralize the sources of goods within the hands of the state at stable prices, thereby creating the conditions for the state-operated commerce sector to acquire many goods and competently support production and everyday life.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT HOG REQUISITION-PURCHASING PRACTICES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Dec 81 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Trouble in the Requisition-Purchasing of Hogs"]

[Text] Recently, a number of localities have been arbitrary in organizing the requisition-purchasing of hogs, which has caused many peasant families to complain. The Commercial Bureau of Kim Thi District in Hai Hung Province has stipulated that those who sell hogs to the state can receive only part of the payment in cash; the remainder must be accepted in the form of a check to be deposited in a savings account. Only after 6 months can a family with a legitimate reason (funeral, wedding, etc.) withdraw that money. Many people are confused: if the depositing of money in savings accounts is entirely voluntary, why are they forced to deposit it, and encounter difficulties when they must withdraw it? Thus many peasants sell only enough hogs to fulfill the obligatory quota, while they sell the rest to the village marketing cooperatives at negotiated prices or sell them on the free market so that they can obtain money right away. That adversely affects prices on the organized market and creates competition between the marketing cooperatives and the food sector. Many hog requisition-purchasing teams of the Quang Ninh Food Corporation promise "cash on the barrelhead," but after weighing the hogs they don't pay the peasants right away, but often wait several weeks, at times 2 or 3 months. (If they were told in advance, the peasants would be willing for the food sector to owe them.)

The peasants of Do Luong District in Nghe Tinh Province voluntarily sell hogs to the state. But in October 1981 the cadres of the district food store who went to Thinh Son Village to buy hogs deducted too much, so the people were confused. On the average, 10 percent of the weight of a hog, after weighing, was deducted! (Nine kilograms were deducted from a hog weighing 90 kilograms.) Was that a decision of the upper echelon or of the store?

Vu Thanh Binh
(Ha Noi)

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

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0011111111 Hanoi, VNA, 28 December: According to incomplete figures, in 1981 about 100,000 people from heavily populated provinces have settled in new agricultural zones, chiefly in the southern part of the country. Of this number, more than 50,000 went to rubber growing areas in the south, 30,000 to state farms in the central highlands and more than 2,000 to rice growing areas in the Mekong River Delta. (Text) (00201/50 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 (011 20 Dec 81)

1981: 6220/192

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ADVOCATES SOYBEAN PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi PHUA HON VA KY THUAT HONM NHIEP in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 81 pp 452-54

[Article by Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu: "Expanding Soybean Production to Contribute to Solving Protein Needs"]

[Text] In the past, our country's agriculture was one with a small-scale production system based on self-sufficiency so that the producer was merely concerned about his own product and paid little attention to production for the benefit of society. With regard to soybean, farmers raised only a small quantity to make soybean oil for their own consumption and would make beer curd if there was a demand for soybean. They did not know that soybean could be used as a raw material for industry. Nor did our people recognize the valuable effect of legumes on soil transformation and how to use soybean to promote intensive cultivation, develop animal husbandry and forest exploitation. On the other hand, the lack of large-scale production conditions including the essential technical investments made it impossible to widely expand soybean cultivation in our country.

Our people badly need protein in their daily ration. While trying to produce enough starch to meet the nutritional needs of our people, greater attention must be paid to protein food. Since rice is the main plant to solve the starch problem, soybean must be considered to be the main crop to solve the vegetable protein problem. The production of these two crops will ensure the principal structure of starch and protein in our diet and to provide a balanced and nutritious diet. Soybean is a source of starch and protein for man and domestic animals and also for maintaining the fertility of soil with the protection of its fertility. By vigorously developing the cultivation of legumes, especially soybean, by growing the latter on a large scale and applying the method of concentrated, intensive and multi-cropping cultivation on agricultural soil with such formulas as planting a catch crop overlapping the preceding and the following crop and the planting a companion crop, we will be able to create a source of "quick, abundant and cheap" production of good-quality protein.

If our country wants to have 500,000 tons of protein derived from soybean, it will mostly need to yield 1.25 million tons of soybean cropped from an area of 1 million hectares (with an output of 12.5 quintals per hectare). This amount of protein will be equivalent to that obtained from 2 million tons of paddy or from 2.5 to 3 million tons of meat. It is thus obvious that expansion of soybean

production is the optimum solution to the problem of quickly producing protein to overcome our protein shortage.

To produce soybean with high economic effectiveness, our country has favorable conditions of climate and soil, production experiences and other necessary conditions. In the near future, it is, therefore, necessary to create all conditions to rapidly expand soybean production and to transform it into one of the main agricultural crops, second only to rice, on a nationwide scale.

Under the climatic and soil conditions in our country, soybean is, after rice, the most suitable plant for large-scale production without basically influencing the area currently cultivated with grain producing crops. The regions where soybean has been or will be grown possess ecological conditions which are favorable to the growing of soybean with a fairly good yield (10 quintals and more per hectare). In particular, the soybean-growing regions are capable of accommodating two worldwide varieties (tropical and subtropical) and growing many soybean crops in a year according to their specific soil and water conditions. The northern mountainous region, the highlands and the Central Highlands are suitable for soybean varieties which prefer a cool climate and which can resist coldness. The remaining regions including the midlands, Red River delta, Region 4, the coastal areas of Central Vietnam, and Eastern and Western Nam Bo are suitable for the growing of soybean varieties which can resist a hot climate. In each region and season, the expansion of soybean cultivation may encounter such difficulties as drought, waterlogging, hot or cold climate, protracted rain, strong winds and harmful insects and diseases as well as difficulties in harvesting and preservation. However, these difficulties are not basic and continuous and can, therefore, be overcome or limited under specific circumstances by taking certain farming and chemical measures and by creating specific material conditions to solve them.

In the present situation, each year our entire country grows soybean on only about 50,000 hectares with an output of 5 to 6 quintals per hectare (about 4 quintals in North Vietnam and more than 7 quintals in South Vietnam) and a [total] yield of over 20,000 tons. Soybean has been grown in almost all provinces. In 1980 in particular, the state promulgated some policies to stimulate production (by providing materials, producing various strains, raising soybean purchase prices and intensively guiding nationwide soybean production), which resulted in the cultivation of more than 50,000 hectares and an output of over 6.5 quintals [per hectare]; in addition, the state was able to purchase more than 10,000 tons of beans (versus 3,000 or 4,000 tons in previous years).

Though these results of production are still small, there have emerged good typical examples (concentrated areas, high productivity and abundance of raw material) concurrently with active factors in the fields of technique, organization and leadership and through the implementation of a production stimulating policy. Dong Nai Province has cultivated more than 15,000 hectares—nearly one-third of the nationwide soybean area—with a yield of over 10 quintals per hectare for many consecutive years and has sold each year to the state 6,000 tons of soybean equivalent to 60 percent of the volume of soybean products obtained by the whole country. In only 2 years, Hau Giang Province has raised the cultivated area from a few hundred 000 to 2,000 hectares and sold 1,200 tons [of soybean

to the state] in 1980 instead of having none of this commodity to sell as in the past. After experiencing a serious slump caused by the border war, Cao Bang Province has restored the cultivated area and sold to the state 1,000 tons of beans—an all-time record. Many production models have appeared such as the districts of Tan Phu (Dong Nai), Quang Hoa (Cao Bang), Luc Ngan (Ha Bac), My Van (Hai Hung) and O Mon (Hau Giang) which have achieved a large cultivated area, a high yield and an abundance of products (from a few hundred to a few thousand tons). Many villages and cooperatives have become good production models with a high output and an abundance of products. The village of Phu Hoa (Tan Phu) has usually cultivated about 1,000 hectares, achieved a yield of between 1 and 1.2 tons per hectare and sold between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of beans to the state each year. In 1980, the village of Tan Hoa (Luc Ngan) cultivated 180 hectares and sold more than 100 tons to the state. The cooperatives of Dong Than and Vinh Phuc (My Van, Hai Hung) which grow only a small quantity of soybean or even did not grow it at all 3 or 4 years ago have now grown it on hundreds of hectares and achieved an output of 1.2 to 1.5 tons per hectare.

Both the large- and small-scale production models in all regions have thus demonstrated that soybean can be cultivated in a concentrated fashion and with a high yield everywhere in our country.

The temporary setbacks in soybean production in certain areas can be ascribed to the small-scale scattered mode of production and the failure to grasp technique, to provide close guidance and to formulate appropriate incentive policies. We must have organizational policies and measures to create specific conditions to rapidly expand the soybean area along the lines of large-scale concentrated production.

First and foremost, we must bring about a conceptual shift so that all localities will pay attention to this type of crop. It is necessary to step up a broad movement to produce soybean by applying new crop rotation formulas which have recently been worked out in various regions and which consist in planting "spring rice, short-term summer soybean and late 10th-month rice" on the midland soil reserved for two rice crops, planting "10th-month floating rice and short-term soybean" to increase the number of spring-summer soybean crops on the soil reserved for the 10th-month floating rice crop and planting "spring rice, early 10th-month rice and early ripening soybean" to increase the number of fall-winter soybean crops on the Red River delta soil reserved for two rice crops. In South Vietnam, the formula consisting in rotating the cultivation of "winter-spring rice, short-term spring-summer soybean and 10th-month rice or overdue 10th-month rice" has been worked out for the Mekong River delta soil reserved for two high-yielding rice crops. A noteworthy technical innovation is to grow an additional soybean crop on the mountainous and midland soil reserved for one 10th-month crop and to cultivate an additional soybean crop on the Red River delta soil reserved for seedlings by applying the crop rotation formulas of "early ripening soybean and 10th-month rice" and "early ripening soybean, 10th-month rice seedlings and spring rice seedlings." We have also created new sowing and planting methods such as sowing in a straight line on wet soil which has been prepared (in the midlands and in the Red River delta and on the Mekong River delta soil reserved for rice cultivation) and also sowing on unprepared soil (in areas reserved for

floating rice). The above-mentioned technical innovations have a scientific and practical meaning in that they will promote soybean production and open up production areas which are completely new in comparison with the old ones, especially in all rice cultivated areas throughout the country where soybean could hardly get a footing in the past. Apart from soybean varieties such as the "Cuc Luc Ngan," some new ones are being introduced for production purposes because of their characteristics such as quick ripening, high yield and suitability for crop rotation and multicropping. They include the "DT-76" and "DT-74" which have proven trustworthy, which are exercising a good effect and which deserve to be propagated more quickly to promote production.

In localities which have applied the management method based on "end production contracting with laborers," laborers have become enthusiastic about intensive cultivation and increased productivity to achieve a high yield. For this reason, compared with 1979, soybean production in 1980 made some progress (an increase of more than 8,000 hectares, an output increase of more than 0.5 quintal per hectare and a twofold increase in the volume of commodities produced).

Right now, the district level throughout the country must make arrangements to delineate cultivation areas and to apply the soybean crop rotation and multicropping formula on different terrains which are used to grow either one rice crop and one subsidiary food crop or only one 10th-month rice crop; two rice crops; one 10th-month floating rice crop; seeds only; subsidiary food crops only; corn and cassava; or short-term industrial crops and perennial plants during the capital construction period.

It is necessary to encourage cooperatives, production collectives, cooperative members' families, individual farmers, state farms, agricultural production stations and farms and state forests to engage in economic activities and to produce soybeans in order to self-sufficiently meet the needs of human consumption and animal husbandry and to obtain products for export and use as industrial raw materials.

The state will promulgate specific policies to stimulate nationwide production of soybean. Material-technical bases must be built to promote seed production, research and main crop production. Scientific-technical organs must conduct comprehensive research into soybean and continually inform the production sector of any technical progress concerning varieties, intensive cultivation for increased yield, and management and business methods in order to further raise the soybean production level in our country.

Various organs must be set up to manage production, to carry out research and to deal in soybean products. A contingent of indispensable cadres must be trained to help develop soybean production in our country.

The state must provide favorable conditions regarding materials, technique and capital to rapidly develop soybean production and, in the next 5 years (1981-1985), to achieve a leap forward in soybean production in terms of cultivated area, yield and diversity and abundance of products so as to meet domestic and export needs.

Ministry of Agriculture
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HANOI SUFFERING VEGETABLE SHORTAGE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Minh Ha: "Why Is There a Scarcity of Vegetables?"]

[Text] The normal situation in vegetable production is that during the first part and the middle of November, harvest of the winter-spring vegetables begins and the difficult situation during the preharvest period has lessened. During previous years at this time, a fairly large amount of vegetables was delivered to the city, varying from 1,500 to 2,000 tons during the first 10 days of the month. During the same period in 1980, up to 2,494 tons of vegetables were delivered while during the first 10 days of November this year, only 598 tons have been received. Agricultural experience has a saying, "Thunder in the ninth month, refrain from eating vegetables." The changing and complex weather conditions each year are different and this year, during the middle of the ninth lunar month (the 10th solar month), it was still thundering and raining heavily. In a period of 15 days of rain, the rainfall rose to 360 millimeters and there was continuous rain for the first 7 days of October (the highest rainfall for the past 25 years). Therefore, 56 hectares of early winter-spring vegetables were ruined and lost. This is not counting the three northeastern wind storms which also caused the vegetables to come up early and wither. Four districts with key vegetable growing areas lost from 100 to 200 hectares. Following the complex changes in the weather above, we can fully understand why vegetables supplied at this time are scarce. However, this is not the key to the problem because if the 56 hectares of vegetables lost due to rain is not counted, the areas specializing in vegetable raising is 163 hectares less than the same period last year. Thanh Tri District has a reduction of 226 hectares, Gia Lam 359 hectares, Tu Lien 218 hectares and Dong Anh 119 hectares.

In the 32 cooperatives specializing in vegetable raising, neglect exists in compliance with economic contracts as well as production supervision. The cooperatives of Linh Nam, Yen My and Van Phuc in Thanh Tri District and Van Duc and Kim Lan in Gia Lam have set aside vegetable area for rice growing while the vegetable output plan has not been achieved. Tu Lien District recently completed construction of a marshy area water conservancy project to support vegetable production but planted sweet potatoes, corn, etc. This was in the cooperatives of Tu Lien, Quang An and Nhat Tan. Supervisory direction has always intended that the area assigned to vegetable production is not a legal norm but only guidance. Therefore, the cooperatives intentionally reduce the vegetable growing area and shift to a grain crop at the same point in time. This point in time coincides with the new price policy and difficulties caused by weather and the 10th-month crop. A number of people responsible for agriculture in the districts have the same general opinion that under

this situation, they cannot be forced to uproot the rice to grow vegetables. Situations have occurred in which cooperatives sell vegetables on the free market while signed contracts remain unfilled. When the market is short of vegetables, if the cooperatives sell vegetables in the market after fulfilling their mission, it would not only reduce prices but also assist in providing additional products. However, when the cooperatives have not fulfilled their obligations but still sell vegetables in the market, it only causes the price of vegetables to rise.

Vegetable marketing is presently encountering difficulties. During the last 10 days of October, there were only 8 percent category 1 quality vegetables, 39 percent category 2 and 53 percent category 3. The purchase price for all three categories was only .4 dong per kilogram but the selling price was .7 dong (if 25 percent is calculated for commerce, the selling price was only .5 dong per kilogram). This situation causes suspicion between the vegetable sellers and the consumers. At a time when vegetables were scarce, the Phu Dien Vegetable Stand had to report the destruction of more than 1 ton of vegetables of all types. The vegetable season becomes increasingly smaller while the present vegetable growing area does not answer the consumption requirements of the city. It is clear that distance exists between production and consumption and that the new policies are primarily aimed at reducing that distance. Due to the irrationalities in pricing, grain, supplies and unsynchronized activities by concerned sectors, the thoughts of a number of cooperatives and vegetable raisers are not yet truly calm and they still pursue profit while forgetting about their primary mission.

Methods as well as proposals aimed at most actively resolving the vegetable production problem are being urgently presented. Our wishes as well as those of the producer are to produce many vegetables.

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CSO: 4209/143

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED SILKWORM RAISING

Hanoi: NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Dec 61 p 1

[Editorial: "All Households Should Grow Mulberry and Raise Silkworms"]

[Text] The Party General Secretary stated that "We must not only ensure that there is enough to eat, but also think about clothing. It is very difficult to grow cotton in our country, and we can't grow very much of it, so we must stress the growing of mulberry, jute, and trees from which to obtain wood for the production of chemical fibers. There are two ways to grow mulberry: growing it in a concentrated manner in large areas, especially on hilly land, or growing it in a dispersed manner in all rural areas, with the slogan 'all households should grow mulberry and raise silkworms'."^{*}

Our country has relatively large capabilities for expanding mulberry growing in order to become partly self-sufficient in cloth by fully utilizing land and labor. In the country as a whole more than 70 districts are expanding the growing of mulberry and the raising of silkworms, and many places have achieved good results. Lao Son District in Ha Son Binh Province encourages women to grow cotton and to grow mulberry and raise silkworms, including silkworms that eat mulberry leaves. Last year it harvested 35,170 kilograms of seed cotton, 11,770 kilograms of mulberry-eating silkworm cocoons, and 12,000 kilograms of mulberry-eating silkworms, and wove 59,100 meters of cotton cloth and silk. On the average, each Women's Union member wove 4.2 meters. In Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province, which has little land and many people, out of a total of 67 villages 63 grow mulberry and 29 raise silkworms.

In contrast to the concentrated production areas, which are developed according to plan for export, in which the state builds material-technical bases, supplies materials, etc., the dispersed mulberry-growing, silkworm-raising sector is made up of agricultural cooperatives, production collectives, state forests, state farms,

* Spoken at the Agricultural Conference of Lowland and Piedmont Provinces, held in Thai Binh Province, August 1970.

enterprises, organs, schools, and the families of the people, workers, and civil servants, which invest capital and labor, by their own tools, utilize all types of soil to grow mulberry and raise silkworms, and weave silk for their own use. The dispersed form of organizing production is very flexible. It is possible to organize a complete production system: growing mulberry, raising silkworms, unwinding the silk threads, and weaving the silk. Two forms of production have appeared. According to the first form, the cooperatives growing mulberry and raising silkworms form a stable commercial organization which sets aside land and uses all other kinds of land to grow mulberry. The cooperative members accept the contracting out of the final products: cocoons. The cooperatives unwind and weave silk, which they distribute to the cooperative members. According to the second form, the cooperative member families or a group of families contribute capital and contribute labor to growing mulberry in their gardens, raising silkworms, unwinding cocoons, and weaving silk, or else they sell the cocoons. Some places grow mulberry but do not raise silkworms. Some places grow mulberry and raise silkworms by purchasing additional mulberry. According to their specific conditions, each place may apply the appropriate forms. The mountain-region districts and villages have other capabilities, such as hilly land for growing mulberry, mulberry leaves, and castor-oil plant leaves.

The "all households should grow mulberry and raise silkworms" movement must be meticulously organized and guided. Propaganda and campaigning must be combined with organizational measures and specific guidance. The districts should help the bases and the people draft plans for growing mulberry and raising silkworms, and guide the resolving of problems regarding material-labor-technical issues, seedstock and breeding stock, and technical advances.

Technical guidance and training regarding the growing of mulberry, the raising of silkworms, and the unwinding of cocoons must be well organized in the districts and villages.

In order to expand the growing of mulberry and the raising of silkworms in the villages, each district must create a school in order to introduce experience and teach trades.

The growing of mulberry and the raising of silkworms is an economic sector with rich capabilities. Many districts have dispersed mulberry-growing, silkworm-raising areas totalling 100 to 200 hectares. If all districts grow mulberry and raise silkworms, within a few years there will be a considerable silk output. Silk is more durable and more attractive than cotton cloth.

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USSR: 4299/152

AGRICULTURE

HOG PRODUCTION INCREASED, HOUSEHOLD SECTOR LEADS ADVANCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "In 1981, the Entire Country Raised 10,457,000 Hogs, an Increase of 4.5 Percent Compared to 1980"]

[Text] In 1981, according to recently compiled statistics (1 October), 23 provinces, municipalities and special zones of the country raised 10,457,000 hogs; the North raised 6,806,000 hogs while the South raised 3,651,000; the household sector raised 95.6 percent of the total number of hogs, the collective sector raised 2.7 percent and the state-operated sector raised 1.7 percent. Thus, compared to 1980, the country's hog herd grew by 4.5 percent; there was a 1.8 percent increase in the number of hogs in the North, a 10 percent increase in the South and a 6 percent increase in the Mekong River Delta.

During the past year, many difficulties were encountered with the raw materials used to process feed for livestock, especially in the state sector; however, the hog herd still grew and grew by the highest rate in the last 4 years. In the provinces of Ngia Binh, An Giang, Dao Lac and Lam Dong, some hog herds grew by 16 to 22.3 percent. An Giang Province raised 250,000 hogs, twice as many as in 1976.

The above mentioned results were primarily due to the rather strong growth of the hog herds in the household sector. As a result of the use of rice product contracts with farmers, the members of cooperatives gave more attention to making full use of land in gardens, silt fields along rivers, land on the sides of canals and ditches and so forth to raise vegetables and subsidiary food crops while making full use of the byproducts and discarded products of agriculture to intensify livestock production, thereby raising their income and obtaining additional fertilizer for crops.

As a result of taking effective steps to provide feed for hogs, many localities, especially the areas that suffered crop failures in 1980, maintained and developed their hog herds. In 1980, 82 percent of the farm families in Ha Nam Ninh Province raised hogs; in 1981, this number rose to 88 percent, thereby increasing the number of hogs being raised by the household sector to 522,000, an 11 percent increase over 1980. In Long An Province, the hog herd grew by 61,000 hogs compared to 1980.

In 1981, many localities accelerated the application of technological advances and greatly limited the losses caused by epidemics. The various provinces and municipalities also gave their attention to improving the quality of hog herds by, for example, selecting good breeders for use as basic sows and crossbreeding them with foreign breed boars in order to produce more and more crossbred commercial hogs. Many provinces and municipalities in the North have begun to raise DB1-81 hogs, which is a new breed of hogs developed by the Institute of Livestock Production (the Ministry of Agriculture) or use DB1 boars crossbred with "1" sows [i.e. a Vietnamese breed of hogs], Hong Cai sows and so forth in order to produce crossbred commercial hogs. In many provinces and municipalities, such as Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Haiphong, Hanoi and so forth, crossbred commercial hogs constitute nearly 50 to 70 percent of the total number of hogs being raised for meat.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

IRRIGATION PROJECTS--Hanoi, VNA, 6 Jan--In 1981, 77 irrigation projects were completed throughout the country, says a report of the ministry of water conservancy. The whole waterworks service dug and moved nearly 63.3 million cubic meters of earth and 545,000 of rock and laid nearly 91,000 tonnes of concrete in the past year, the report adds. The projects completed last year have expanded the watered acreage by 5,000 hectares and keep another 61,000 hectares from salt water. In addition, the dredging of canals and ditches has enabled the irrigation of 39,000 more hectares of cultivated land. Last year, the irrigation network in the country (?supplied) water for more than 1.5 million hectares of winter-spring crops, nearly 542,000 hectares of summer-autumn crops and more than 1.6 million hectares of autumn rice crop. [Text] [OW111023 Hanoi VNA in English 0315 GMT 7 Jan 82]

CSO: 4220/192

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

GREATER DISCIPLINE IN CONSTRUCTION ASKED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Construction Discipline"]

[Text] The movement for the people and cadres to build their own houses is now developing in many localities, especially in the municipalities, cities, towns, and industrial zones, and along the main roads. In the provinces of Quang Ninh, Phu Khanh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Vinh Phu, the municipality of Hai Phong, etc., the housing built by the people themselves is two or three times greater in extent than that built by the state. At a time when the capital and materials of the state are limited and must be concentrated on the key projects, the efforts made by the people to build their own houses should be encouraged.

A matter that must receive attention is construction discipline. In practically all localities there are many instances of houses not being built according to specifications and of their being built anywhere people want to build them. The rules and procedures regarding the approval of sites, the providing of land, and the granting of construction permits must be respected. In some places even the cooperative management board has the right to provide land for the construction of houses. The lack of centralized management has led to the situation of many houses sprouting up and encroaching on sidewalks and roadsides, or being built in areas zoned for expanding the food-growing belt or for the construction of economic projects. In some places the per capita cultivated area is being rapidly reduced. In the municipalities and cities there exists the situation of people hooking up to or extending electrical transmission lines, and digging ditches to lay additional water lines, which creates difficulties for management and impedes the improvement of the capital's technical networks. In Hanoi, a large hospital was opened more than a year ago but its lighting and water systems cannot be completed because a number of people have taken over land on the hospital's grounds to build houses.

In order to help the localities and bases do a good job of managing construction according to plan, the state has promulgated a system of chief architects. Many precincts, districts, and cities have sufficient numbers of such cadres. Some places have also set up construction inspection teams. But because the organization of over-all management and a number of specific policies have not been clearly stipulated, many places have assigned some chief engineers to other work and have gradually eliminated the inspection teams. The management of construction

according to plan has been relaxed. In building houses many places have used rough model plans which do not meet the aesthetic requirements and cause a great loss of manpower and materials.

In order to ensure effectiveness it is necessary to rapidly restore order and discipline in construction. The Constitution stipulates that the land is owned by all the people. The state centralizes its management according to a common plan, in order to ensure its rational and economical use. The planning and management of construction, the approval of locations, and the providing of land must be centralized in a management organ designated by the state. The basis for managing construction land is the approved plan. Places which have not yet done so must go all-out to complete detailed, over-all construction plans. The construction plans of each precinct, district, and base must be made public to achieve mutual oversight in the construction and management of public projects. Places which need much housing should establish self-help housing areas, including model houses, under the guidance of management organs, in order to facilitate the planning and construction of public projects and the service systems. The system of chief architects in each precinct, district, and city must be restored.

To maintain construction discipline is to correctly implement the law. Arrangements must be made for the people in the wards, hamlets, and cooperatives to participate in managing construction according to plan. That is something that is very necessary and must be carried out continually.

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construction is 3 to 5 months behind schedule. Construction has not even started on some project items that lie beyond the fence.

Is it possible to accelerate construction in order to compensate for the time lost through delays? As regards the labor force, there is no shortage. There is only a shortage of technical workers but these workers are being supplemented. Many strong construction forces have been assigned to vital positions. Corporation Number 13 of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, which is undertaking the construction of the bypass from Route 10, has sent its forces to begin construction. The Federation of Construction and Assembly Enterprises of the Ministry of Water Conservancy, which is undertaking the construction of the canal for runoff water, has begun to construct a canal. Building Corporation Number 4 of the Ministry of Building, after completing a number of project items at the Bin Son Cement Plant, promptly came here and, together with Building Corporation Number 13, has accelerated the construction of the project items that lie within the project's fence. The 69-1 Machine Installation Enterprise is assembling and installing the equipment for generator section number 1. Group 019 is laying the railroad bed, etc. Every unit is working intensely and paying contract wages and piecework wages. Building Enterprise Number 104, which was contracted to construct the foundations for the four furnaces, using a total of 6,000 man-days, completed its work after working only 5,000 man-days. The Maritime Transport Enterprise, after implementing contract wages based on the number of trips made and the volume of cargo transported, increased the turn-around rate of its means of transportation two-fold. In October, after having the cadres and manual workers of the workite and the group of Soviet specialists sign emulation pledges and after the necessary materials arrived, 10 times more cement was poured during one 10 day period than during the preceding 10 day period. One matter deserving of concern with regard to the labor here is how can the related sectors provide the grain, food and wages each month and organize a good network of services in order to avoid affecting the productivity and work time of each person and unit at the workite.

The workite is still waiting for some equipment, supplies and materials to be delivered from the port of Odessa. The Soviet Union is making an effort to deliver cargo in a prompt and well coordinated fashion. A transformer weighing nearly 200 tons is now being transported on a separate barge from the Soviet Union to the port of Haiphong and then to Phu Lai. A significant bottleneck exists in shipping and the organization of transportation from the port of Haiphong to Phu Lai and from domestic installations harvesting timber and excavating stone, sand, gravel and so forth to the workite. During the past 10 months, compared to the needs of the construction plan, the workite has only received from 60 to 70 percent of the materials mentioned above. The collection of the materials and equipment needed for this project is not being carried out well; from 5,000 to 6,000 tons are regularly backed up at the railroad stations and port. During the start of October, the workite lacked cement for 5 days yet there were 6,000 tons of cement still in the port of Haiphong.

Another problem here lies in the organizing of coordination in construction. The Ministry of Building is undertaking the project items within the workite's fence. The items outside the fence have been contracted to units from many different sectors

and localities. This division of labor is consistent with the construction capabilities and experience of each sector. However, it demands that coordination be very smoothly and tightly managed and organized. Because, delays on one job or project item delay the construction of the entire project. The overall command center here only serves as a management and negotiating center; it does not have any true authority and, in particular, does not have management mechanisms based on economic contracts that compel the parties participating in the construction of the project to comply with the construction rate plan and coordinate all these interests. This situation has led to the lack of coordination between the project items inside the fence and those on the outside of it. On the same project item, one unit is performing good work while another unit is not. Or, a unit that has been assigned its work in accordance with the plan uses the excuse that it does not have adequate equipment and thus cannot devote its entire efforts to this key project, etc. Obviously, there are objective difficulties but there are more than a few difficulties and obstacles that are due to subjective causes.

If there were more unified, centralized guidance and truly tight coordination on the part of the ministries, localities and related units and if the shortcomings and weaknesses in the organization and management of labor, materials and construction equipment were overcome, quickly making up for the time that has been lost would be a realistic possibility.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

NEW PAPER MILL, PHOSPHATE PLANT INSTALLATIONS BEGIN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Many New Installations of the Vinh Phu Paper Mill and the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant Begin Production"]

[Text] Construction Corporation No 3, the unit building the Vinh Phu Paper Mill and expanding the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, has brought a number of installations into use. The steam boiler electrical system, and the drum assembly and tandem conveyor belt projects at Bai Bang, valued at nearly 590,000 dong, were completed 15 days before the deadline. The cleaning, drying, absorption, and KC boiler projects of the expanded Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, and the installation of the electrical system of paper-pulping machine No 2, with 36,000 cables, 71 condensers, and more than 170 safety switches, of the Vinh Phu Paper Mill were completed 45 to 70 days before the deadline. These projects were constructed or installed with high quality. The cadres and workers applied 25 initiatives to improve techniques and rationalize production, in order to increase labor productivity and lower production costs. Among them were an initiative to change the design of the pulp conveying pipes which saved 25 meters of stainless steel pipes, and an innovation to use pulleys to lift hundreds of tons of equipment when making sheet metal drums. Thanks to contracting-out and paying salaries according to output, the corporation was able to overcome its labor shortage and accelerated the construction rate.

The Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant has been in operation 20 years. Much of its equipment has become corroded or has broken down, so the plant's cadres and workers have relied on their own efforts to repair equipment and improve techniques, to ensure that the plant operates at nearly its designed capacity. A project which reduces the amount of sulphur in cinders from 10-11 percent to 6-7 percent, the use of other raw materials to replace fire-resistant bricks when rebuilding the HXZ, No 2, and No 3 furnaces, and the repair of a 10-ton crane have ensured the plant's production rate, economized on raw materials, and saved tens of thousands of dong. The plant has also completed on schedule three new projects: railroad line No 12, a medium frequency steel casting furnace to use recycled steel, and a sulphurization installation to produce raw materials for paper pulp. Thanks to the completion of these projects, raw materials and equipment have been shipped to the plant on schedule and it has iron and steel with which to take the initiative in making spare parts and equipment. The sulphurization project will increase the capacity of the soap powder production installation from 15,000 tons to 10,000 tons a year next year.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HON CAI COAL CORPORATION'S OUTPUT INCREASES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Dec 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Hon Cai Coal Corporation's Coal Output Rates Increase From 32 to 80 Percent"]

[Text] Achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Party Congress, the rate of coal production, coal transportation, and earth and rock removal at the Hon Cai Coal Corporation during November increased by from 32 to 80 percent in comparison to October, and increased by from 1 to 24 percent in comparison to the same period last year.

In order to increase the quantity of coal shipped and increase the soil and rock removal rate, the mines prepared to obtain 650,000 tons of coal at the seams and 350,000 tons of stockpiled coal, excavate 700,000 cubic meters of blasted earth and rock, and drill 9,000 meters of blasting holes. The mines have also strengthened coal-grading at the mines in order to help the coal-grading enterprises, cooperated closely with the transportation units, and increased the volume of coal, earth, and rock transported.

The Corporation and the mines have boldly implemented the system of bonuses for exceeding productivity and quality norms, done a good job of organizing living conditions, and motivated the workers. Last month the mines in the Cam Pha area met their coal output norms. The Deo Nai and Cao Son coal mines surpassed their plan norms for meters of deep drilling. The Deo Nai coal mine still leads the Corporation with regard to the excavation of earth and rock, with an increase of 76 percent over the previous month.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALITY RECAPPING NEEDED TO ALLEVIATE TIRE SHORTAGE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Quang Cat: "Recapping Vehicle Tires, An Urgent Task"]

[Text] In many agencies and units using motor vehicles, countless obstacles to production and life are caused solely by the scarcity of tires. At times, there are no scarcities in goods or materials or in motor vehicles but goods cannot be delivered solely due to faulty tire tubes. Since 1979, a great many obstacles have been encountered in production due to raw material shortages. The Parts and Equipment Corporation (of the Area 1 Material Supply Federation--Ministry of Supply) previously supplied a fairly large number of tubes; in 1978 more than 116,600, in 1979 more than 121,400 and in 1980 nearly 62,600. These figures have not answered requirements and tubes have become scarce. There are also a number of units and drivers who have conducted good maintenance to extend the life of the tubes but generally speaking, many locations do not yet fully realize the importance of this problem: using tires to carry excessive loads, operating with underinflated tires, bumping and scraping the tires, not switching tires on schedule, etc. In order to alleviate the shortage of tires, save material and save on foreign exchange, the problem at the present time besides maintenance and good use of tires is to organize good tire recapping. However, not any tire will do. A tire with sufficient technical requirements is necessary to achieve good recapping. In order to achieve these technical requirements, previous use must be careful, not allowing operation to exceed stipulated wear and avoiding bumps and scrapes which causes holes in the tire and tattered cord fabric.

During the past few years, the use of tires and tire recapping in general have been limited in many aspects and economic effectiveness has not yet been achieved.

In Hanoi, we have two facilities recapping tires at a fairly large scale: the Sao Vang Rubber Plant with an output of 16,000 per year and the Dai Mo Plant with 6,000 per year. During the past 3 years, the two plants above have recapped a number of tires but the rate has gradually declined (see the chart below).

Year	Total Tires Delivered for Recapping	Sao Vang Rubber Plant Recapped	Dai Mo Plant Recapped
1978	8,858	5,535	3,323
1979	8,091	5,112	2,979
1980	4,822	2,422	2,400

During 10 months of this year, only 4,500 tires were recapped. This decline is due both to the plants and the customers. However, the primary reason is that the importance of tire recapping is not yet fully recognized.

In the face of this situation, complying with directives from the Ministry of Supply and the Area 1 Material Supply Federation, the Parts and Equipment Corporation has formulated plans for exchanging old tires aimed at gradually improving the business management formula, reducing troubles for the agencies in tire use and especially conserving many motor vehicle tires.

The tire exchange plan is to sell a new vehicle tire in excess of norms and to buy back two old tires (capable of being recapped) at a state-supervised price or to sell an already recapped tire and buy back a tire with sufficient standards for recapping at a reasonable price.

In order to accomplish this plan, the Ministry of Supply and Area 1 Material Supply Federation have diverted 500 new tires to serve as a goods fund for the corporation.

Thus, if all the 500 new tires above are exchanged, the corporation will have 1,000 old tires with sufficient standards for recapping.

The corporation has established a tire exchange store in Van Khe (near Ha Dong City) with 20 cadres and service personnel. On the other hand, the corporation has signed contracts with the Sao Vang and Dai Mo rubber plants to recap 1,000 tires during the fourth quarter. Moreover, a contract has been signed with the Sao Vang Rubber Plant to produce 3,000 new tubes to supplement the number of tires without tubes.

After a period of operation, the corporation has signed contracts to sell 606 new tires, including 50 recapped tires, and to purchase 662 old tires capable of being recapped. The store has sold 204 900-20 tires and delivered 354 tires to the Sao Vang and Dai Mo plants for recapping. As a convenience to customers, the corporation has sent cadres to purchase and exchange tires right at the Sao Vang Rubber Plant. In the store at the present time, besides the new tires there are also nearly 100 recapped tires ready to exchange with customers.

During the present situation of scarce materials, the problem of recovering tires is extremely urgent. In the advanced countries, there are still many facilities recapping tires because it is extremely economical. There are seven recapping facilities in southern Vietnam. The work of the Parts and Equipment Corporation effectively encourages full utilization of old tires, saves foreign exchange and creates work for the plants.

Recently, we met with Nguyen Van Khau, General Manager of the Area 1 Material Supply Federation, and Tran Viet Ghy, Director of the Parts and Equipment Corporation. Both of these men are determined to well-organize the work, on one hand making it a procedure and on the other gradually expanding operations. During the recent past, cadres from the federation as well as the corporation investigated a number of agencies and units with great tire and tube requirements, explored opinions and ascertained the tire utilization situation of these units, then requested opinions from the Ministry of Supply as well as the customers in order to formulate the most convenient and best exchange plan. However, they evaluated this as only initial efforts and experience must be gained in order to gradually achieve the desired results.

We also met with a number of units using vehicle tires and they generally all praised this work. The customers admitted that their concept of conservation was not high, tire maintenance was not good and during the past few years, the delivery of old tires for recapping was filled with troublesome procedures, recapping was poor and the tires failed after only a short time. We agreed with the customers and passed on these explanations to the responsible individuals in order to strive in creating favorable conditions for the customers and to give great concern to the technical step.

It is possible to state that whether there are many or a few customers depends on whether the recapping is bad or good, demanding that the Parts and Equipment Corporation resolutely conduct good work. Moreover, this is not only the determination of the corporation but is also the responsibility of the tire user.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

SHORTAGES OF ENERGY, MATERIALS PLAGUE LOCAL INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing Upon Positive Factors and Strongly Developing Local Industry"]

[Text] In the recent past, despite encountering numerous difficulties with raw materials, supplies, energy and transportation and a decline in the production of central industry, local industry has continued to develop. In 1980, local industrial production increased 23 percent compared to 1975 and might increase 2.5 percent in 1981 compared to 1980, thereby constituting 65 percent of industrial output value. The country has 16 provinces and municipalities that produced 100 million dong in output value or more and 60 districts and cities that produced more than 10 million dong in output value. Some localities are producing new products, such as silk reeling machines, electric motors, table fans, fire resistant bricks, motorcycle sprockets, surgical gloves, large refrigerators, drill presses, sugarcane presses, high quality furniture, paper, lacquerware, automotive brake oil, talcum powder and so forth.

The most important factors have been that the various localities have gained a thorough understanding of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, made an effort to create local sources of raw materials, cooperated with one another in the development of raw materials and collected and made full use of discarded materials and rejected products. Many places have plans for establishing areas specializing in the production of jute, rubber, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, mulberries and silkworms, peanuts, lacquer and hats; collect already burned coal, mine local coal and excavate stone, sand, gravel and dirt used to make earthenware; collect cotton, tree and mulberry leaves; make full use of branches and the tips of trees, scrap iron, steel, rubber and paper, / one word indistinct / cotton, wool and so forth. In 1980 and the 1st quarter of 1981, the small industry and handicraft sector collected 11,000 tons of discarded materials and rejected products and produced products worth 25 million dong.

In addition to expanding the areas producing rubber, pineapples, coconuts and so forth, in Hanoi City the cooperation with the provinces in harvesting glutinous rice, corn, beans, peas, mung beans and other products has been expanded.

In conjunction with creating local sources of raw materials, many localities have boldly oriented their industrial operations toward supporting agriculture and have closely linked the development of industry with agriculture within an industrial-agricultural structure or an agro-industrial structure. Haiphong has shifted many machine enterprises to the repair and manufacture of spare parts and, as a result produced 11 times more products in 1980 than in 1979. Ha Nam Ninh Province has provided additional technical equipment to the various machine centers in order to repair agricultural machinery.

Within the scope of the districts, coordination between agriculture and local industry is gradually being achieved. Prior to 1975, the small industry and handicraft output value of many districts was usually only about 1 million or 2 million dong; this figure has now increased to 3 million or 4 million dong and constitutes from 7 to 10 percent of agro-industrial output value, which does not include the scores of districts that have achieved an output value of more than 10 million dong as mentioned above.

As regards the development of the handicraft trades within agriculture, many agricultural cooperatives have three or four handicraft trades employing from 10 to 20 percent of their labor force and producing from one-fourth to one-third of the installations agro-industrial output value.

Another significant aspect is that many localities have accelerated the production of export goods from local raw materials or imported raw materials. Thai Binh Province has organized 300 small industry and handicraft installations producing export goods that employ 70,000 laborers; the value of their export goods increased from 3.5 million dong in 1970 to 50 million dong in 1981, constituting 95 percent of the value of the province's export goods. Ho Chi Minh City has initiated a multi-cycle export-import mechanism that has enabled it to accelerate its exports and import raw materials for production.

The achievements that have been recorded prove the tremendous capabilities of local industry and are proof of the correctness of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum. Continuing to fully implement this resolution will bring about a new stage of development in consumer goods production. Although the achievements that have been recorded are significant, local industry still faces numerous difficulties. The largest difficulty continues to be the shortage of raw materials and energy; in addition, we have been slow to revise and supplement necessary points in the policies and systems regarding light industry and the handicraft trades in the spirit of boldly resolving problems, increasing the independence in production and business and achieving self-sufficiency in developing existing local potentials. The new efforts must focus on continuing to develop upon positive factors, primarily creating sources of raw materials in agriculture, orienting industrial operations towards supporting agriculture, thoroughly developing the sources of secondary raw materials and rejected products and, at the same time, further accelerating the production of export goods in order to import raw materials. The guidelines for developing local industry must be concretized in the form of a system of specific policies, especially a policy for the development of small industry and the handicraft trades within the district. The capabilities of local industry must be developed by means of organization, management and specific policies.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION PROGRAM--Hanoi, VNA, 7 Jan--In 1981-1982, the first year of the reformed educational program, nearly 2 million children throughout the country are sitting at the 1st form of basic universal education. Almost all teachers of the 1st form and other educational workers at various degrees of universal education have attended short-term classes on mathematics and literature teaching. Almost all localities have set up educational committees and "education sponsor" committees to coordinate their work with the schools. The population in many localities has contributed hundreds of thousands of workdays and large quantities of building materials to repairing or building hundreds of schools. Besides the timely publication of the 1st form textbooks, the educational service has set up nearly 20 sub-committees to compile textbooks for all the 12 grades of universal education. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 7 Jan 82]

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